REGISTERED No. 1—1875.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,116.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines..................... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Withers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1875, at 4 p.m.

February 1875.		February 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Colombo	22
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Galle	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	16		March.
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	18	„ Calingapatam	4
„ Cochin	19	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Alleppy	19	„ False Point	5
„ Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilitjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucces Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1875, at 4 p.m.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat	19	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	14
„ Baharein	24	„ Guadur	16
„ Bushire	25	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Fao	27	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February 1875, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th February 1875, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

		Tons,	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 28th Feb. 1875.
	Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger	Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.
	Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger	Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger	Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st February 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renneldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H P.,) Captain J. H. Torbock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PROPONTIS, 2,081 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400 ; Suez Rs. 250 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 25 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY, 13th FEBRUARY, 10 a.m.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,668 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

Fare to LIVERPOOL...Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15th FEBRUARY.

THE powerful and elegantly fitted Steam-ship PELAYO, 2,600 Tons will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for 120 first-class Passengers. She has an upper and lower Saloon and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried in addition to a full complement of Saloon Servants. Rates of passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool ....Rs. 500
1st „ Suez.................................. „ 300

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 9th February, at 4 p.m., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Ooran.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs, one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 a.m. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 a.m.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 a.m. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 p.m.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 p. m. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 a.m.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloth.
3 „ Grey Jacconets.
4 Cases Color Prints.

By order of Messrs. Bhicoo Sazba and Co., and on account of the concerned—

6 Cases Tarlaton Ribbons, gold printed, different sizes, in cartoons, each cartoon containing 36, 24, 18 pieces.

2 Cases Bohemian Glassware, consisting Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Decanters and Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

SALE of Landed Property at 4, Marine Lane and Chandenwaddy Lane.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee Cowasjee Nowrojee Damla, and by consent of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Sorabjee, Working Boxwalla, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at 4, Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No 80, containing by admeasurement 78 3/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the house of Cooverjee Eduljee, on or towards the north by the house of Sorabjee Dady Euntook, and on or towards the south by 4th Marine Lane.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER 5 P.M.

By order of the above named mortgagee and by consent of the mortgagors Bhai Ruttonbhai, since deceased, the daughter of Pestonjee Cowasjee Coachman, and wife of Pestonjee Sorabjee, working-boxwalla, and Pestonjee Sorabjee Workingbox-walla, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chundenwaddy Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 154 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the house of Rama Guvelee, on or towards the west by the house of Luxmon Jeeva, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by a public passage.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 „ „ 9 by 45 inch.
5 Cases T. Red Cambrics.
4 „ Colored Muslin, 12 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of Elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, an English-built Roomy Office, Brougham, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th day of Feb., inst., at one o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place the elegant household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Chapman, the same comprises, a set of best crystal glassware, "Vineleaf pattern," quarts, and pints, and claret decanters, water jug, fruit dishes, &c., one handsome white and gold blue bordered dinner set, white and gold tea set, a rich buff and gold flowered dessert set, a set of 4 best plated dish covers, round hot water curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, large tea tray, butter pot, a set of plated thread and shell pattern, spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, a case of fish knives and forks, best cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table in 5 pieces, carved side board, dumb waiter, dining-room arms, and without arm chairs, carved folding screens, plated 4 light and single hanging argand lamps, bronze table and hanging lamps, richly carved circular, pier, and writing tables, full carved, conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, sofa, and side tables, centre ottoman, a very elegantly carved lady's davenport writing table, an English carpet, "Parian," figures under domes, and table ornaments, an 8 day correct going clock by A. B. Savory and Son's, London, a handsome large green painted bedstead, with mattresses and curtain, two iron travelling bedsteads with horse hair mattresses and curtains, dressing and washand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, clothes, and gown presses, chest of drawers, bookshelves, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, a lot of China matting, &c.

At 2 p.m.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A very roomy English-built office Brougham, with lamps and pole by Peter and Son's London (in excellent order.)

Also, the Property of the late Dr. A. V. Ward.

One double-seated Open Carriage by Windower.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Muttarpaccady, all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being Muttarpaccady, in the sub-district of Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west also by the public passages, on the east by the property of Mr. Sebastian Pereiras, at the instruction of the executors of the late Mr. Sebastian Pereira.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Goods and Furniture, Tucker's 2-4 and 12 Lights Argand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new 4 posts Brass and Iron Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpet, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Thurston, for a miniature size Billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich star cut, and other Glassware, best Plated and Silverware, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the Late Mr. Nancy Parpia.

On THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at one o clock p.m. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia to sell by Public Auction, (without Reserve) the whole of his remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Detailed Catalogues, will be shortly published, and the property will be on view, 6 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, the undermentioned Goods on account and risk of the first purchaser, Thucker Purdhan Ujoo, ex Steamer Ava, from Calcutta, 50 bales Gunny Bags 38 by 28 inches quality of the Champdanee Jute Company's manufacture.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrydass Toolsedass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and a range of chawl situate thereon, lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B 49C, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333, and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the north by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Savoychund, the following valuable Necklaces.

No. 139 One Necklace containing 102 Pearls
140 One ditto ditto 115 Pearls
138 One ditto ditto 90 Pearls

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built Sociable, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Child's Poney, Milch Buffaloe and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Child's Poney, &c., the property of W. T. Crockett, Esq

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade consisting of English Mahogany, Rosewood, and elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, splendid Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, Tucker's handsome plated 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Gerandoles, first-rate Iron Safes, Elkington's and others, best Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, medium size Slate Billiard, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, first-class Carriages, sets of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the valuable Stock in-trade &c., belonging to Mr. Somjee Parpia.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th Feb., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Devidass Velljee.

7 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539 and 540.

AUCTION SALE of Plots of Valuable Land at or near Poona.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms, in Bombay, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th day of February 1874, by order of the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. and D. F. Cama & Co., the undermentioned plots of ground situate at or near Poona.

Lot No. 1—Plot of ground with mangoe and other trees standing thereon, registered under No. 59, admeasuring about 132,962 square yards, situate on the eastern verge of Gorepooree near Poona, bounded on the south side by the Railway Line and on the west by the Poona Irregular Horse Line

Lot No. 2—Plot of ground registered under Nos. 58 and 60, admeasuring about 96,703 square yards, situate on the eastern verge of Goriporee near Poona, bounded on the west by the Poona Irregular Horse Line.

Lot No. 3—Plot of ground with mangoe and other trees and well standing thereon, registered under Nos. 53 and 54, admeasuring about 44,828 square yards situate on the northeastern verge of Goreeporee.

Lot No. 4—Plot of ground partly fit for cultivation, and partly rocky registered under No. —, admeasuring about 106,550 square yards and situate at Wudgaum near Poona.

Lot No. 5—Plot of ground registered under No. 34 bounded on one side by the Moolla River, admeasuring about 52,297 square yards and situate at Havan near Poona.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and for inspection of plans and documents, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had her Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ladies fine woolen shawls, price Rs. 5 each.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ....1873—GRAND MEDAL—" PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped dutyfree at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.)

Intend despatching their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons 260 H.P., to London, on or about the 20th current. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, will be under the distinguished patronage and presence of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

On this occasion an extra large and beautiful collection of prizes will be given away.

Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Doors open at ½ past 8 commences at 9. Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Institute. Seats can be reserved without extra charge.

W. CROPLEY, Agent.

PROFESSOR M. MICHEL.

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC OF BOMBAY THAT HE HAS JUST ARRIVED, AND INTENDS GIVING A FEW OF HIS WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE, INCLUDING THE SENSATIONAL ACT DECAPITATION, IN A KNEELING POSITION ON THURSDAY, THE 11th INSTANT.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

ADMISSION.

First Class ....Rs. 4 Upper Circle ....Rs. 1-8
Stalls............................ „ 2 Pit.............................. „ 1

Children under 14 years, Half Price.

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; Entertainment to commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALERMO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1875.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT in aid of the above SCHOOLS will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR, at which several distinguished AMATEURS will give their assistance.

CONCERT TO BEGIN AT 5-15 p.m.

Reserved Tickets ....Rs. 4
Ditto ditto to admit 3. „ 10
Unreserved................................ „ 2

Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID SELECTION OF BOTH COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand PALKEE, very light, and strong. Price Rs. 45. Apply to the Go-down-keeper, GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

A EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. good characters and Reference. Address M.A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOILER MAKER wants EMPLOYMENT first-class Character and Reference. Address THOMAS, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOGS WANTED.—FOX HOUNDS, STAG HOUNDS, BULL DOGS, TERRIERS AND NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of BRANDY :—

Hennessy and Martell One Star ...Rs. 23-0 per dozen
Denis Mounie and Co .... „ 22-8 „
Exshaw, No. 1................................ „ 30-4 „

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.

This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.

VINAY & Co.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.		
Vray Canon	18	„	„	
Chateau Leoville	22	„	„	
Chateau Lafite	26	„	„	
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	15	„	„	
Liebfraumilch	20	„	„	
Steinwein	20	„	„	
Marcobrunner	25	„	„	
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.				
Ditto „ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.				

Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... Kronenbier .... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen. in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICES.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.—The Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay, receives APPLICATIONS for CHEQUE BOOKS of the CHEQUE BANK for immediate delivery on payment of the necessary amount.

By order,
S. J. NICOLLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st January 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY : AN ESSAY.

BY CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms. Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., In great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY, WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case..................Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses..................Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case.................. „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses.................. „ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

VALENTINES. A CHOICE SELECTION ON SALE BY TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY, Manufacturers of PURE DISSOLVED BONES, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, and Special Manures of high quality for TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c. ALSO GARDEN MANURES, to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS. *With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ....“ Spectator” Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) “Ceylon Observer” Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........“ Sindian” Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., “Madras Times,” and “Madras Mail” Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......“ Observer” Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co. D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER, THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .... „ 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS : JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY : THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED, (Late A. B. Savory and Sons), MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern..........6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	„			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	„			1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICES.

THE SHARE LIST of the BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th of February. Shares Rs. 150 each. On application Rs. 10. On allotment Rs. 20. Apply for Prospectuses to the SECRETARY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

RETURN TICKETS for HORSES (at a fare and a half for the double journey) issued during the present month from any Station on this Railway to Bombay will be available for return on any day within one month of the date of issue.

W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON, 22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. Wm. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 „ „ 3,000		6 „ „ 75	
1 „ „ 1,000		10 „ „ 50	
4 „ „ 500		11 „ „ 40	
4 „ „ 250		11 „ „ 30	
4 „ „ 200		14 „ „ 20	
4 „ „ 150		20 „ „ 10	

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS, 10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, IMPORTERS OF FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Would draw the attention of purchasers to their Stock of first class WEAPONS.

RIFLES.

	Rs.
Breech-Loading Double Rifle, in case complete, No. 13284, By Reilly	480
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 13566	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 14592	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13945	403
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13806	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto without case, No. 14461	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto in case complete 15621	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 17323	550
C F 12 bore Breech-loader, Damascus barrels, sighted to 400 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	350
C F 12 bore Breech-loader laminated steel barrels, sighted to 400 yards rebounding locks, by Lincoln Jefferies, with case and implements complete	375
Breech-loading Pin Fire, 16 bore, Damascus twist barrels by Lefaucheaux, in case with implements complete	210
Ditto ditto ditto chain twist barrels	210
Witworth Enfield Match Rifle, with tangent sights to 1,200 yards	100
Martini Henry Express Rifle, 450, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	220
Snider Sporting Rifle, by Lincoln Jefferies, sighted to 1,000 yards, in case complete	140
Rook Rifles each	45

GUNS.

	Rs.
Double Barrel Breech-loading Gun, in case complete by Reilly	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	380
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	270
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Air Guns in case, each	200
Double Barrel (1 Smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jeffars. patent twist, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	240
Do. do. (1 smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jefferies, patent twist with rebounding locks, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	280
Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	250
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	150
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, by Lefaucheaux, in case complete	180

REVOLVERS.

	Rs.
6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 20 patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	150
8 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied 6 chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C. F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's patent, in case with 100 Cartridges	45
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	75
6 Chamber C. F. Self extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	65
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	60
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	50
Solid Bodied C. F 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	53
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	35
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25
Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.	

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

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COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 8th February 1875.

Although Saturday's receipts at the American Ports were comparatively small, the Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 4,000. The figures to date are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Saturday's receipts	14,000	19 000	22,000
„ Exports to U. K.	7,000	2 000	16,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,636,000	2,717,000	2,394,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	1,041,000	956,000	912,000

Consols this morning open at 92⅝, French Rentes at 101⅝ and Bar Silver at 57¼ per oz.

Reuter reports that the New Paris Loan has been suscribed 42½ times, which if correct indicates one of the most successful financial operations on record. In all probability this accounts too for a large portion of the late withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for France as the London subscriptions are certain to have formed a considerable proportion of the whole, and the known temporary character of the demand would explain the apparently anamalous position of the London money market. If this supposition be correct there is little probability of any advance in the Bank rate, on the contrary we may look forward to continued ordinary trade requirements being evidently very light.

The return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 16th instant, is again very favourable, the following charges having taken place during the week :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	3,27,590
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	1,43,842
Deposits	Inc. „	20,45,936
Cash Credits undrawn	Dec. „	1,15,479
Government Securities	Inc. „	3,35,909
Loans	Inc. „	3,60,218
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	1,50,065
Cash Balances with correspondents	Dec. „	3,84,510
Cash Balance	Inc. „	19,59,752

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet but firm, especially for Bank Bills which are generally 1/32 higher. A fair amount of private paper is offering but nothing to cause a material advance in rates, taking into consideration the ample supply of capital here and the probability now of continued cheap money at home. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 7/32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 21/32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.	„
Documents 3 do.	1s. 10 21/32d.	„

We do not hear of any transactions on Calcutta and rates are still nominally ⅛ discount for demand and ¼ discount for 60 days sight. Government Paper is quiet and unchanged.

The Share market continues very dull and in Spinning shares a general fall of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per share must be quoted. Colaba hand shares have declined Rs. 5 and Port Cannings Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombay are steady at Rs. 725.

In Cotton, transactions to-day have been very moderate but prices are unaltered in every way dealers and up country agents alike holding out for the previous advance. The receipts are 8,169 bales, consisting of about 6,000 bales of Omravuttee descriptions, 900 bales Broach and the balance being made up of Compta and Dhollera.

Freights by Steamer are quiet and unaltered at £2 5 for ready, to £2-8-9 all February and £2-10 all March shipment. By Sail rates are very firm at £2-10 for Liverpool both for immediate and forward shipment.

Piece Goods are quite unaltered. A fair enquiry exists for such descriptions as are in light supply at the moment, Printers, Jacconets and the wider marks of Shirtings, the better qualities of White Shirtings and White ground Prints but generally the feeling is dull and sells only practicable at a concession from current prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	500
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2.0ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	665 ex.
6 8	50	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	520
200	2,500	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,400
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	575
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	160
500	1,800	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,500
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1 000
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	3,800
300	2,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	285
300	1,000	all	160 p	Frencl Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co.	445
3125	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	4 5
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,750
120	...	1,500	250 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,300	all	200 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	1,000
400	500	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,050
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,270
1 600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	225
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,800	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,550
1,500	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,160
1 400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,160
710	1,000	all	115p s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,310
......	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,350
......	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,240
1,050	1,000	all	20 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
4,000	625	all	68*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,250
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

11,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,215
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,300
6,000	1 400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£100	218-3-0	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243 ex.
......	£20	3 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	2	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,110
...	£18	96 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	1½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	78
1,200	500	all	7 p. c	Treacher & Co	280
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
......	98	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd February as compared with that for 26th January :—

Liabilities.	26th Jan. Rs.	A.	P.	2nd Feb. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,187	7	9	16,07,187	7	9
Treasury Balance	3,12,59,856	2	8	2,91,31,066	14	10
Total Deposits	3,13,14,523	15	11	3,48,76,374	13	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,45,513	6	0	4,79,546	5	2
Sundries	4,44,420	7	4	4,50,191	3	3
Rs.	8,69,71,501	7	8	8,85,44,366	12	9

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,81,12,249	4	10	1,82,14,476	12	10
Loans on Govt. Securities	88,23,705	3	0	85,46,005	3	0
Credits on ditto	22,86,159	0	7	21,53,863	10	3
Bills discounted	1,96,00,679	5	3	1,98,85 584	9	0
Dead Stock	10,89,028	8	4	10,85,344	3	4
Stamps	14,021	1	0	13,728	10	9
Balances with other Banks	2,33,634	6	4	2,62,017	13	8
Sundries	3,03,395	5	2	2,98,914	5	10
Bullion	8,34,474	7	9	8,36 771	16	5
Cash at Head Office	1,50,72,167	11	3	1,45,33,422	4	9
Do. at Branches	2,26,02,077	2	2	2,27,14,287	8	11
Rs.	8,69,71,501	7	8	8,85,44,366	12	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th February, compared with the statement issued on 30th January :—

Liabilities.	30th Jan. Rs.	6th Feb.
Proprietors' Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „ 12,46,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... „ 2,49,025		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „ 12,39,500		
Do. do paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „ 12 08,500	99,35,650	99,43,275
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	71,94,449	75,22,039
Do. do. do. at Branches.	20,70,236	19,26,394
Other Deposits	1,29,23,225	1,49,72,161
Post Bills	14,045	17,471
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,21,988	5,06,509
	3,43,09,593	3,64,37,849

Assets.		
Government Securities	28,66,051	32,01,960
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,85,157	14,95,135
Loans on Security of do. do.	28,89,377	32,49,595
Current Accounts, overdrawn	28,346	25,612
Bills Discounted	1,31,99,371	1,30,49,306
Stamps	5,344	5,052
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,06,944		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,91,944	3,91,944
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,09,602	3,85,092
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,74,401	1,46,34,153
	3,43,09,593	3,64,37,849

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Goa, brought eighteen deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Capt. R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo and two hundred and twenty-one deck passengers.

The Ship Ardgowan, 1,283 tons, Captain A. Ker, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (October 5th) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Capt. G. J. Baker arrived in harbour yesterday from Kutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Socotra, 1,220 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (January 14th) with a general cargo and one hundred and six deck passengers.

The s. s. Pearl, 336 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (February 5th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Moursom, nine second class, and one hundred and twenty-eight deck passengers.

The Ship Carondiled, 1438 tons, Captain A. H. Stetson, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (September 25th) brought a cargo of 1,870 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Best, R. N., Mr. Betts, Mr. Shalijee Bhonsley, Mr. Amroodin, Mr. Peer Ally Murda, and forty-nine deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd and Co.'s s. s. Dido, 892 tons Captain L. Inchiostri, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Trieste (January 10th), via the Suez Canal, brought five passengers and the following cargo :—5 cases silk, 7 cases color, 79 cases apples, 53 packages beer, 6 cases color, 8 cases glassware, 10 cases glass beads 7 cases lametta, 35 packages goods, 816 packages cloves, 29 nungs casks, 72 packages gum, 3 packages silk, 20 packages bysabole, and 22 packages benzoin.

The S. S. Palermo, 1,317 tons, Captain W. Bainbridge, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London (December 31st,) calling at Malta, Port Said, & Suez via the Suez Canal, brought Mr. C. D. Needham as passenger, and the following cargo :—286 packages wine, 14,781 packages iron, 1137 packages nails, 833 packages piece-goods, 123 bales paper, 67 packages champagne, 50 drums oil, 370 packages paint and colors, 556 packages beer, 45 packages twist, 162 packages gin, 16 casks stout, 3 cases flannel, 600 casks cement, 24 cases spirits, 21 cases cochineal, 13 cases type, 56 cases bottles, 65 bottles quicksilver, 175 cases candles, 630 kegs red-lead, 30 kegs whiting, 208 packages oilmans store, 45 packages window glasses 15 packages rum, 60 boxes tin plates, 1100 bundles steel iron, 50 barrel's pitch, 50 barrels tar, 25 barrels, alum, 39 packages glassware, 121 packages soda-water bottles, 25 packages arsenic, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	Bussorah, Jan. 2.
	Socotra (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Jan. 14.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, Feb. 5.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Kutch Mandvie, Jan 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Aden and Suez.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee & Kattyawar Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dido, for Marseilles.
Steamer Pearl, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer Oorun, for Kutch and Coast.
Ship Doxford, for Liverpool.
Ship Bianca, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
4	Queen Anne (s)	Butler	London, Dec. 24.
	Agra (s)	Sharp	Singapore, Jan. 18.
	Bowfell	Ellery	Liverpool, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
4	City of Baltimore(s).	....	....
	Pilot (s)	....	....
	River Indus	....	....
	Queen of Beauty	....	....
	Scotia	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
4	Cape City	....	Cape Town via Mauritius.
5	Patna (s)	....	Calcutta & N. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.			
4	Bokhara (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 8.

For Liverpool.

Steuart Hahnemann 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Doxford 1,650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 510, cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 175 cwts coiryarn, Nanjee Khattow : 50 bales wool Jaitha Vuria, 15 bales wool and 56 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 14 bales wool, S Tyabjee and Co.
Atalanta s, 200 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Shamjee Norranjee and Co; 104 bales cotton, Ramshem Guneshamdass ; 71 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co ; 175 bales cotton, Nuthoo Shunderjee ; 10 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co.
Erl King s, 590 cwts myrabollams Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co 330 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Pelayo s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,
Tiara s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers 70 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum, 44 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee, 484 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 200 bales cotton E Spinner & Co ; 65 bales wool, Abdoola Momun ; 33 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey ; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur 56 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidass & Co.
Aristocrat s, 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 25 bales wool, Moty Jethany ; 500 bales cotton, J.C Bushley & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 142 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 20 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee ; 80 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 185 cwts coiryarn, Nanjee Khattow ; 40 bales wool, Nemeraj Nurotumdass.
Amelia s, 451½ cwts niger seed, Jeva Visram ; 300 bales cotton Nursey Kessowjee & Co.
Bulwark, 53 cwts horns, M Allana.

For London.

Chillianwallah, 3,800 cwts myrabollams, and 1,215 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers,
Tanjore s, 56 cwts sandalwood, Vinay and Co ; 443 bags coffee, 413 packages ginger and 10 bales hides, P and O Co ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

For New York.

Pegasus, 400 bundles gunnies, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

For Havre.

Janet Court, 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 375 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Zealot s, 400 cwts rape seed. Ralli Brothers.
Chandas, 158 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Bernard s, 280 cwts rape seed, Ewart Latham & Co.
Tanjore s, 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

For Marseilles.

Dido s, 200 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 8482½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 2137½ cwts, gingelly seed, S Tyabjee & Co.

For Hongkong.

Avoca s, 50½ cwts sharkfins, and fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo 66 chests opium E J Abrahaim 32 chests opium S E Sassoon 15 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 76½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 6 chests opium, H J M Abdool Khaluck 17 chest opium H A Noomahome 145 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co 19 chests opium, Nursey Kessonjee and Co ; 13 chest opium, Kadornath Sewsunkur 240 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tata & Co. 34 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 14 chest opium, A Nursingdass ; 17 chests opium, N J Abrahaim ; 9 chests opium, Doongersidass Goolraz ; 37 chests opium, Tarachund Goolsamul.

For Shanghai.

Avoca s, 37 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 25 chests opium, Juerax Nowrungroy ; 13½ chests opium, Jugonnath Ramjus ; 65 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 60 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 11½ chests opium, Semruthroy Khitsidass 2 chests to opium, S Douluttam ; 11½ chests opium, P Premsookh 11½ chests opium, J Dulsookroy ; 10 chests opium, Juerax Nowrunjroy.

HIGH COURT.—9th February.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

From the District Court of Carwar.

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

53-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Henry C. Dunbell v Jewras Muccoonjee and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

301-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v Alfred Preston.
213-74—Lynch and Tobin—The London B. and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, v The Lieutenant Colonel T Thatcher.
269-74—Shapoorjee and Thaccurdass—W. Ijee Canjee and another v Dhurrumsey Damodhur and another—G J Mody.
345-74—Shapoorjee and Thackerdas—Premjee Pragjee v E R Freeborne—G S Judge.
450-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Limited, v Atmaram Balcrishna.
574-74—J Gopal—Ballajee Tookaram v The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
600-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Sudanund Shreecrustnajee.
1-75 Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan & c v Hajee Yaroo Khomed.
2-75—A Framjee—Dr Manockjee Adurjee v R Prector Sims.
15-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Cowasjee Hormusjee.
17-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld, v Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy.
18-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld, v Vasantrao Atmaram.
20 75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld, v Merwanjee Cursetjee Gunder.
21-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dorabjee Sorabjee Mistry.
22-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Gujanund Vittoba.
23-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Malnath Baboorao.
25-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v John Moffatt.
496-74—In Person—Luckman Heera &c. v Anne Pennell—Lynch and Tobin.
6-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Bezonjee v Goolabchund Ameechud—Remington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebrahim Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa and others v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.
731-73—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Vuddoo Kewal v Muncherjee Edulgee and others—M B Barbhaya.
716-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Jaitha Lukhajee and others v Moolje Gooal and others—Chalk and Turner.
61-74—Shamrow—Munilal Punamchund and others—Lachmandas Sahanlal—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Attention is called to the following Home Orders :—Army Circulars, dated 1st Nov 1874, Clause 153—Royal Warrant—Soldiers' Discharges. Army Circulars, dated 1st Nov 1874, Clause 163—Military Books. Horse Guards' G. O. No. 83, dated 1st Nov 1874—Examination for promotion of Lieutenants promoted for service in the field. Horse Guards' G. O. No. 85, dated 1st Nov 1874—Alteration in para. 8, Section 17 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

The following appears in G. O. C. C. of the 28th January :—In the results of annual practice Royal Artillery for the season 1873-74, No. 1 Battery 23rd Brigade was shown as having gained 486 points, and Gunner J. Lawes, of that battery, as having gained 70 points, and being the best shot of the heavy batteries. It appears however that this battery fired 10 rounds per man instead of 9 ; consequently the points gained in the last round of shell must be deducted, reducing the battery to 426, and Gunner Lawes' score to 58. Gunner J. Williams, therefore, of No. 4 Battery 23rd Brigade, was the best shot.

ARRIVALS.—February 5.

Cowan, Captain Bengal 6 th Rifles, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

February 6.

Temple, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough from Jubbulpore.
Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 6.

Twiss, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on Sick leave, from Secundrabad.

February 7.

Hill, Lieut Col, Bombay 14th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Kolapore.

February 8.

Cowan, Captain, Bengal 6th Regt, on duty, to England.
Louis, Lieut Col, Bombay general duty, on leave, to Surat.
Temple, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Fogo, Dy Surg genl, Bombay British Forces, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 3.)

Capt William Hopkinson, Actg Cant Mag, Dinapore, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Col J Emerson.

The services of the following officers, employed on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept :—

Lieut Col A C Bunbury, 81st C, Capt E Hemsted, 109th Foot, Lieut J W F Biggs, 109th Regt, Sub-Lieut A G A Durand, 65th Foot, Capt W D Macturk, 40th N I, Lieut A J Pearson, R H A, Capt J G Macleod, 37th N I, Lieut A T Banon, 81st C and Lieut H F Turnbull, 40th Foot.

In supersession of the orders of the 16th Jany 1875, Mr Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, Mag and Colr of Hooghly, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 12th Feb next, or such date on which he may be relieved, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Col James Snow Davies, Judicial Comr of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 12th Dec 1874.

Mr William Sutherland Wells is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Colr of the 24th Pergunnahs.

Mr Frederick Myer is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Fureedpore during the absence, on duty, of Mr Wells, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Fulton Rampini, B A, is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Fureedpore till the arrival of Mr Wyer, or until further orders.

Mr Lucas Burnett Blacker King, C S, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Colr of Maldah.

Mr Robert John Richardson, C S, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days, with effect from the 15th Jany 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Mr George Abraham Grierson, Asst Mag and Colr, Howrah, is allowed leave for a fortnight, to enable him to attend the Examination to be held in Calcutta in April next for High Proficiency in Bengali.

The appointments of Mr Thomas Bruce Lane and Mr Herbert John Reynolds, to be Secretaries to the Board of Revenue, in the Dept of Land Revenue, and in the Dept of Opium, Customs, and Excise respectively, as notified in the Calcutta Gazette of the 23rd Dec 1874, will have effect from the 2nd Nov last, the date on which Mr H Muspratt's services were placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr Edmund Weldon Molony, Comr of Rajshahi, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 15th March 1875, or any such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr George Toynbee, Actg Secy to the Board of Revenue, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from 11th Feby 1875, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr Samuel Simpson Jones, Asst Mag and Colr, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr Arthur Weekes, M.A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Collr of Hooghly, with effect from the 12th Feby next.

Mr Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Bancoora, is transferred to Burdwan.

The services of Lieut R H K Ross, R.A., employed on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, with effect from the 31st Dec 1874.

Subject to the approval of H M's Secy of State, and for a period of deputation not exceeding fifteen months, H H the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to appoint the following Civil Servants to be Assistants to the Director-Genl of Statistics in the Bengal branch of his work :—

Mr Charles James O'Donnell, M A, Mr Herman Michael Kisch, Mr Herbert Hope Risley, Mr Andrew Wallace Mackie and Mr David Bird Allen.

The above-named gentlemen will hold themselves subject to the orders of the Director-General of Statistics to the Govt of India from such dates as they may be relieved from their present duties.

Mr Ernest St George Kaye, Actg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.

The Lieut Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon C E Bernardo of is seat in the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for making Laws and regulations, with effect from the 1st Feby 1875.

The orders of the 12th Jany 1875, granting to Maj William Wheeler Hume, Dist Supt of police, Bogra, privilege leave for two months, and appointing Mr H W J Bamber to act for him, are cancelled.

Mr W J Kilby, Actg Dist Supt of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 29th Oct 1874, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Mr Frederick Angelo Dawson, Asst Supt in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway Police, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Feby, or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr William Victor Bertelsen, Asst Supt of Police, Purneah, is appointed to have charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway Police, during the absence on leave, of Mr Dawson, or until further orders.

Mr Sandford James Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, East Tirhoot is appointed to have charge of the Police of that District.

Mr Francis Thomas Platts, Dist Supt of Police, Maldah, is allowed leave for one month.

The following Chaplains reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates mentioned :—

The Revd Brownlow Thomas Atlay—15th Jany 1875, and the Revd Francis Rodan Michell—15th Jany 1875.

Mr A W Croft, M.A., is appointed to be Inspr of Schools, Behar Circle, vice Mr S W Fallon, retired.

Mr E Lethbridge, M.A., Actg Principal of the Kishnaghur College, is promoted to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service, from the date on which Mr Croft's promotion to the Second Class, vice Mr Beebee, takes effect.

Dr W Robson is appointed to act, until further orders, as Inspr of Schools, Eastern Bengal Circle, and is promoted to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr S W Fallon, retired.

Mr D G Clerk, is appointed to be Lecturer on Dentistry, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Dr J P Smith, resigned.

The services of Surgn Maj J Duncan are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept from the date on which he was relieved by Surgn Maj J Durent.

Surgn Maj John Gay French, M D, is appointed to be First Surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital, vice Dr W J Palmer.

Surgn Charles Henry Joubert is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Jessore, and to act as Civil Surgn of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Surgn Maj S Dalzratt, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut.-Governor.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Feby. 6)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr R H Clifford, Mag and Colr, Moradabad, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 26th April 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr E Warner, Govt Advocate, N W Provinces, who reported his return from leave on the 30th Decr, 1874, subsidiary leave from the 31st Decr, 1874, to the 3rd Jany, 1875.

Mr W Lane, Mag and Colr, Mainpuri, one year's furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and posting :—

Surgn-Maj J Jones, offg Civil Surgn of Saharunpur, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 6th Nov 1874.

Mr A M Markham, C.S., to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, and to be posted to Allahabad.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

No. 193A.—From the date on which Capt C R Matthews was appointed a Cant Mag.

Mr R H Story to be an Asst Comr, 2nd class, Jhansi Commission ; Capt T J Quin to be Asst Comr, 3rd class, Jhansi Commission ; and Lieut G W Anson to be Extra Asst Comr, 1st class, Jhansi Commission.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the following reversions :—

From 8th Decr, '874, the date on which Mr C J Powlett returned from privilege leave—Mr C Donovan, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade ; and Mr G R C Williams, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 17th Dec 1874, the date on which Mr R H Clifford resumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr, Moradabad—Mr P Whalley to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade ; Messrs. J C Leupolt and W Barry, Offg Joint Magistrates, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrates, 2nd grade ; and Mr H P Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 17th Dec, 1874, the date on which Mr F Kilvert resumed charge of the office of Asst Supt, Tarai—

Mr R Quin to revert to his substantive appointment as Extra Asst Comr, Garhwal.

Mr A T Goodfellow, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on special duty under Mr T E Heaford in the Gorakhpur and Basti Districts, is transferred to the Special Drainage Works Division.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 29, dated 16th instant, appointing Capt W H Shepherd R E, Exe Engr, 1st grade, Engr-in-Chief for Provincial Light Railways (vice Mr H Prince, C E, transferred to British Burmah), the Lieut-Govr is pleased, under the authority of the Govt of India, to appoint that officer as ex-officio Asst Secy to this Govt in the P W Dept, Railway Branch.

Mr J Thornhill, Appce Engr, left the Allahabad Sub-division, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the 14th Jany, and joined the Kumaun Sub-division, Kumaun Provincial Division, on the 20th idem.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 28th Jany. 1875.

Capt G W Smith, Bgde Maj, is transferred from the Meean Meer to the Rawalpindi Bgde, vice Travers, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 11th Jany 1875, directing Surgn J B Hannah, M D, recently returned from England, to proceed to Nowgong, for duty with the detachment 63rd Foot.

Dated the 12th Jany 1875, directing Surgn Maj K J Parr to proceed to Bombay, and report himself to the Surgn Genl for service in that presidency, to which he has been transferred.

Dated the 12th Jan 1875, directing Surgn Maj W Millar to proceed to Meean Mear, and report himself for duty with the garrison at Fort Govindghur.

Rawalpindi Division Order, dated the 4th Nov 1874, making the following arrangements :—

Surgn D P Palmer, M D, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to accompany the 22nd N I, from Jhelum to Camp of Exercise at Rawalpindi.

Surgn Maj E Taylor, 23rd N I, to afford medical aid to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency District order, dated the 14th Jany 1875, directing Surgn Maj A J Cowie to resume medical charge of the 37th N I.

Dated the 14th Jany 1875, directing Surgn W A Duke, 62nd Foot, to take over the medical charge of the Station Staff at Dum Dum, from the date of the departure of Surgn R J Scott, M D, in addition to his other duties.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 7th Jany 1875, making the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn J Coats, M B, 2nd Batn 19th Foot, to proceed to Moradabad, and take over medical charge of the married families of the 2nd Batn 19th Foot, and accompany them to Ranee Khet, returning to Bareilly, on completion of that duty.

Local Surgn Maj A G Bartley, M D, attached to the 1st Batn 8th Foot, to afford medical aid to the 2nd Batn 19th Regt, during the absence of Surgn Coats.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 21st Jany 1875, directing Col W H Lowther, Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the station, vice Bgdr Genl R Hume, C B proceeding on inspection duty ; and Capt H C Stevens, 3rd Squadn Officer 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence on duty of Capt H G Waterfield, Bgde Maj.

Buxa Bhootan Garrison order, dated the 9th Jany 1875, appointing Lieut R G Handcock, Station Staff Officer, from the 12th Nov 1874, in addition to his duties as offg 1st Wing Subn 38th N I vice Lieut T H Goldney, on sick leave.

18th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 22nd Dec 1874, directing Lieut F W Robinson to officiate as Interpreter, in addition to his duties as Musketry Instructor, from the 11th November last vice Lieut C F D Whish, proceeded to Fatehgarh.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 14th Jany 1875, re-appointing Capt H C Creak, offg 2nd Squadron Officer, on return from leave ; and directing Capt J L Ferris to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer in addition to his duties as 1st Squadn Subn, both appointments with effect from the 13th Nov 1874.

10th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 17th Jany 1875, making the following appointments, on the departure on leave of Lieut Col T Armstrong :—

Capt O Barnes, 2nd Squadn Officer to officiate as 2nd in Comd. Capt A England, 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer.

Capt D M Strong to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadn Subn.

17th N I—Regimental order, dated the 16th Jany 1875, making the following appointments, vice Maj C E Bates, proceeded on sick leave :—

Capt H I Wheler, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt T Dawes, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt H J Barr, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt G Brehon to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

18th N I—Regimental order, dated the 9th Jany 1875, directing Lieut C A R Sage, returned to regimental head quarters to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut A de V Alexander, on detachment duty.

38th N I—Regimental order, dated the 9th Jany 1875, directing Lieut R G Handcock to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as offg 1st Wing Sub, vice Capt A W Graham.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Brev Maj J O Travers, (1st Batn 17th Foot, Bde Maj Rawalpindi.) to Bombay for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt J F Free, (E Battery C Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut F M E Vibart, (B Baty 19th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board ; and thence to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut G F F Shirreff, (No. 1 Baty 23rd Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot.—Capt A H F Campbell, to England, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Lieut H F Hill, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months from date of embarkation.

66th Foot—Lieut W A D Mackinnon, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Col J M Nuttal, C B, (Comdg 44th N I) from the 24th Dec 1874 to the 4th Jany 1875, in extension of one month's subsidiary leave, on return from furlough to Europe, to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut Col G G Cunliffe, (2nd in Comd 23th N I) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Col T W R Boisragon, (Comdt 30th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj C E Bates, (Offg 2nd in Comd 17th N I,) to Bombay, from the 16th Jany to the 14th Feby, to appear before a medical board.

Maj R D Osborn, for sixteen days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 1st European Light Cavalry—Capt R G Birch, to Bombay, from the 20th Jany to the 20th Feby, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn W F Murray, M B, (offg in medical charge 2nd Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Letters—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Mhow, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A. M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

NOTICE.—The Municipal Commissioner requests the ATTENDANCE of any EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN interested in the subject at the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-45 P.M. to consider a proposal for the ERECTION of a SEA-WATER BATH, the funds for which have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th February, 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAILIE—DICKINSON—February 2nd, at Poona, at St. Mary's Church by the Revd G. A. F. Watson ; S. Earnest Bailie second surviving son of S. Bailie Esqr., Medical Practitioner, to Helen Charlotte Dickinson widow of the late J. C. Dickinson Esqr.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP.—February 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Wm. Cecil Bishop, of a son.
CRAWFORD.—February 4th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. William Thompson Crawford, of the General Post Office, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—FRENCH.—February 3rd, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev. D. B. Morris, M.A., Chaplain, Robert F. Martin, Esq., Assam, to Mary, widow of the late E. L. French, and eldest daughter of Capt. Barlow, R. N., of Witeleycombe, Devonshire.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1875.

Herat has been occupied by Shere Ali's troops, and the civil war in Afghanistan is for the moment at an end. The telegram conveying this important intelligence may be depended upon as quite trustworthy ; and we can only say that, as often happens even in civilized States as well as in the East, treachery has achieved a success which would probably have been denied to fair dealing. Shere Ali's conduct in seizing and imprisoning Yakoob Khan will now probably be accepted throughout all Afghanistan as eminently wise and farseeing ; for with barbarians nothing succeeds like success. But, unless Yakoob is quietly put out of the way—and this is in all likelihood the fate in store for him—he may still live to do mischief enough in a country in which all things are so unstable as in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, it must be owned that the Ameer has played his cards very well indeed, and that the predictions of critics who foretold that the arrest of Yakoob would lead to the disruption of the Afghan kingdom and the acquisition of Herat by Persia or Russia have been signally falsified. The policy of the Calcutta Foreign Office, too, in merely looking on while the Ameer fought out in any way he could his quarrel with his son, has been justified by the event, if Shere Ali can still be reckoned upon as a faithful ally of the British Government.

The lull in the Municipal affairs of Bombay which has been prolonged now over nearly two years, and which may be accepted as a sign that on the whole the taxpayers have been fairly contented during that period, will probably soon be broken. We have to thank the Chamber of Commerce for taking the first step to break the monotony of Municipal finance by calmly and without provocation recommending the Government of India to take away the Tobacco Revenue of the Bombay and other corporations and levy an Imperial Tobacco Tax in place of the existing import and export duties on various kinds of produce and manufactured goods. The Government of Bombay, thinking perhaps the Corporation of this City might have something to say in its own behalf, referred the Chamber's letter to the Municipal Commissioner ; but, while we do not regret that this reference gave Mr. Pedder the opportunity of writing a very interesting and instructive paper on Municipal taxation, we shall be excused for reminding the Government that the Town Council and Corporation, and not the Commissioner, have the legal control of the Municipal revenue and expenditure, and that the reference, therefore, ought, in the first instance, to have been made to them. This, of course, is only a point of etiquette ; but Government officials are great sticklers for etiquette when their own dignity is concerned, and they ought, therefore, to be more careful to observe it in their dealings with others. We cannot say, again, that we think Mr. Pedder has been very happy in the way in which he has criticized the Chamber's proposals. The most valuable part of his paper, to our thinking, is the statement he has put on record of how the Municipality came into possession of the Tocacco Duty ; for he shows very clearly that the favourite argument of Calcutta financiers against the renewal of the police grant to Bombay is founded upon a misapprehension. The Financial Department of the Government of India is understood to have had under preparation for the last three months a crushing reply to the memorial of the Corporation of Bombay, based upon the supposition that the Tobacco Duty was made over to the Corporation in lieu of the Imperial grant-in-aid towards paying the cost of the police ; and Mr. Pedder has shown in a full and exact retrospect of all the circumstances of the case that these two sources of revenue have nothing to do with one another, and that the Corporation is fairly entitled to both of them.

The permanent value of such a record is not at all impaired by the very agreeable surprise the Government of Bombay has given the payers of Municipal taxes by the publication of its Resolution restoring the police grant for the financial year 1875-76. We hope it will not be thought that we wish to take the Government of Bombay under our patronage—for, next to being patronized ourselves, there is nothing so hateful to us as seeming to patronize other people—if we say that this Resolution, not less than that admirable one of last November fixing a limit to the increase of the land assessment in this Presidency, betokens the anxiety of the local Government to act towards its subjects in a sagacious and conciliatory spirit which cannot but have the best effect in restoring the credit of the administration. We are glad that it has been reserved to Mr. Ravenscroft, who lately had the opportunity as Municipal Commissioner of studying the question of the police grant from the ratepayers' point of view, to announce as Chief Secretary the decision of the Government not to withhold the grant in the coming financial year. It does not lessen the grace of this voluntary concession that the local Government still complains of the inadequacy of the grant for provincial services allowed by the Government of India, and declares it can only do justice to the ratepayers of Bombay even for one year by retrenching expenditure in other parts of the Presidency on public works which are urgently required. We are quite ready to admit that there may be grounds for the assertion, so frequently made by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues, that the government of this Presidency cannot be carried on with the small assignment of public money made to it from the Imperial revenues ; but this is a question to be honestly fought out on its merits between the two Governments, which have both shirked it hitherto by making the Municipality of Bombay their victim. The Bombay Government has now shown the sincerity of its faith in the justice of its own demand for a larger provincial assignment by refusing any longer to make a vicarious sacrifice of the Municipality of this city ; and all we have to fear is that the Government of India will decline to follow so excellent an example. If the theory is accepted at Calcutta that the Municipal duty on Tobacco represents the Imperial contribution for the police, of course the Government of India may get out of the awkward position in which it is now placed by saying that the Bombay Government can recoup itself for the lac a year restored to the Municipality by reappropriating part of the proceeds of the Tobacco duty. As, then, the local Government only promises to continue the grant from year to year on condition of being treated more liberally by the Government of India, Mr Pedder has done an opportune service to the city by showing that the Tobacco duty is one of the legitimate sources of revenue belonging to the Corporation.

We do not, however, share Mr. Pedder's resentment at what he appears to consider the presumption of the Chamber of Commerce in recommending that the Tobacco duty should be made an Imperial instead of a Municipal tax. There is nothing offensive in the way in which the Chamber has expounded its financial policy ; and we entirely agree with the Committee of the Chamber in thinking it would be a good thing to abolish Customs duties in India altogether and substitute for them an excise duty on tobacco. If, in carrying out such a policy, the Government of India found it necessary to take away from certain municipalities a fruitful source of income, of course it would be expected to give them compensation. That is not the Chamber's business, and we do not see why the merchants of Bombay should be debarred by the accident of a Tobacco duty being levied in Bombay from expressing their views regarding the proper principles of Imperial taxation. Again, though we do not wish to re-open that controversy at present, Mr. Pedder has been, we think, betrayed by his disinclination to give up a rupee of the Municipal revenue into offering an uncalled for and far from satisfactory defence of town duties in Bombay. The time is, as we have already said, near at hand when the whole system of Municipal taxation in Bombay must be again revised ; for, although the recovery of the Police grant, with the reduction in the annual amount of interest payable which may be effected by a consolidation of the debt, will probably provide sufficient funds for completing the water supply of the city, drainage works also must soon be undertaken, and they cannot be paid for without fresh taxation. We shall, then, soon be forced to revive the old discussion about the comparative disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and the Municipality has nothing more serious financially to concern itself with at present than the question of refunds. Mr. Pedder seems to admit, in that part of his letter which deals with refunds, that the Chamber of Commerce had some reason for describing the town duties as transit duties, for he proposes certain modifications of the system of making refunds which will give much more liberty of trade to merchants. We regret that he has mixed up with these proposals a suggestion for abandoning the duties on metals and timber, which are imported to be worked up into manufactured articles, and substituting a duty on firewood. Surely, no manufactures can be made in a city without the consumption of firewood, and for that matter of grain also. The main object of taxation should be to leave untouched first of all the necessaries of life, without a supply of which no man can work ; and it must be a very short-sighted political economy which would tax the workman's food and fuel in order to relieve from taxation the materials of his trade.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

So long as there is no accounting for the whims which may possess common jurors, the public must be prepared to receive surprises in the matter of verdicts. After all that has been said about Jemadar Ali Mahomed, whom witness after witness has deposed to have been the chief of the Market swindling gang, and who was remitted from the Fort Police Court to the present Criminal Sessions, after a long and tedious examination, and whose house, notwithstanding that his proper pay was only about Rs. 40 a month, was a specimen of the costly and tasteless luxury which wealthy natives frequently display in their establishments—who would have thought that this individual would be permitted to escape from the dock scot free? Yet this is what has occurred. Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Green, the prisoners concerned in the Market frauds were brought up for trial. Jemadar Ali was separated from the common batch and tried separately. All the old evidence was gone over. Several butchers, in the public as well as the private markets of the city, swore that they had paid the prisoner monies other than the official fees which the Municipal officers were entitled to exact ; books of traders were produced, and entries of payments made to Jemadar Ali were placed on record ; some stall-keepers said they had paid him irregular fees by their own hands and by those of their servants. But notwithstanding all this, the glorious uncertainty of the justice administered by common jurymen was fated to receive one more proof ; and the sapient twelve retired from the Court, and returned into it again in a few minutes, and the result of the foreman's enunciation was that Jemadar Ali was permitted to leave the dock a free and unpunished gentleman. It is a pity that the state of the law does not demand that in exceptional cases jurors should be compelled to give reasons for their verdicts, or in the present instance the public might have received some information which has hitherto escaped their notice. However, what will be will be, there is no use kicking against the pricks, but let us hope that Jemadar Ali will not also be restored to his appointment in the services of the Municipality. He may be innocent of the charges laid against him, and as a matter of fact he is innocent in the comprehension of twelve individuals ; but it will save any risks to the public purse, or unfounded suspicions against himself, if the post he used to occupy is held in future by some other person.

The people of Calcutta are now adding to their amusements in more ways than by theatres and operas ; they have recently tapped several literary fountains, out of one of which has gushed the *Statesman*, and out of another the *Oriental Figaro*. The former up to the present time has been as insipid as water—perhaps a Calcuttaite would say Ditch water ; but of the latter we are bound to admit that its pungency and pleasantness are of a kind which will find great favour in India. The *Figaro* is not only well written, but it is so in excellent taste, and is therefore likely to be heartily abused by some of its comic contemporaries. The proprietors have no maudlin sentiments about their object in starting the *Figaro*. They say—"In discussing, albeit in a light and humorous way, the various social and political questions that may present themselves, we hope not to abuse the signal power for good or evil vested in the editorial "We." We feel the necessity of caution in advocating particular views, and of forbearance in opposing the principles of opponents. Determined to pursue the right rather than the expedient, we hope to have something to do in helping the public towards a decision on some of the important questions of the day. The primary object of the projectors of this journal is, we candidly avow, to make money. Our aim is to lighten the proverbial dulness of Eastern topics. Our principles are cosmopolitan, our politics independent, our policy, to please." We congratulate the proprietors on their success so far as they have gone. We have hitherto looked upon the starting of a good comic and humorous journal in India as next to an impossibility—first, because of the difficulty of getting correspondents, and next because of the difficulty of getting good engraving work done by native artists. There is abundance of mental talent in India, but the climate, we are afraid, enervates its owners, so that people who can write, and might write many a sharp or pleasant thing which would help to amuse their fellow creatures, fall into a condition which may be called laziness, or a dread of offending touchy superiors by having any connection with newspapers, but which, whatever it may be called, results in much wit and humour being lost to the world that would otherwise help to brighten it. The *Oriental Figaro* seems to have hit upon some of the veins of wit existing in the Bengal Civil Service ; it is about to adorn its pages with illustrations executed in England after the manner of *Vanity Fair*, the *Hornet*, and its London namesake ; and in time it promises to be the best serio-comic-satirical journal ever published in India. We wish it as well as it deserves.

THE MAHRATTA CLIQUE AND BARODA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The recent utterances of the *Indu Prakash* and its still more plain-spoken ally the *Amritta Bazar Patrika* tempt me to ask for space for a few observations. The chief aim of the party represented by the *Indu Prakash* seems to be to keep up or resuscitate "a Mahratta confederacy," which is to consist of the Gaekwar at Baroda (with full liberty to poison a Resident who is assumed to be quite ready to poison *him*, and to be secure of the support of the Government of India in so doing) ; Scindia, at Gwalior ; Holkar in Malwa ; and the Raja of Kolapore, I suppose ; the whole to be directed, no doubt, by the subtle brains of a family circle of Konkanasth Brahmins. The enthronement of some representative or heir-at-law of our irrepressible and inextinguishable friend, the Nana Saheb, as Peishwa redivivus, would no doubt be in the eyes of this party a consummation devoutly to be wished ; and in the meantime every Englishman, official or independent, and every act of Government, is to be attacked as such, and apparently for no other reason.

Now it is easy enough to understand that men whose grandfathers held the power and position which is now practically attainable only to Europeans should long for a revival of the golden days when Brahmin schemers directed Maratha plunderers, and all India lay at their mercy. Nor is it unnatural that, as we find it inconvenient and alien to our feelings to fetter the press, the press should be chosen as the principal weapon in the matter.

But there are two things which our friends will do well to lay to heart. The first is that they are striving for an object against which British arms and British policy have ever been, and ever will be, bent, and that any approach to the realization of their ideal will most certainly lead to open war.

The second is that although we don't mind them much at present, as they haven't yet shown themselves able to do us any harm, their success would probably induce another frame of mind. "Inter arma silent leges," and in the event of external war coupled with internal sedition, which the *Indu Prakash* so gleefully foresees to be "likely to cause us much trouble," the laws which now extend to periodical insult and scarce-disguised sedition a contemptuous protection will give place to such discipline as Englishmen in time of trouble are won't to enforce upon inferior and mutinous races. Those who fire our magazine will be mighty apt to go to their proper place in the explosion.

I may add, finally, since these matters are so little understood in England that the *Times* calls Scindia and Holkar "the two greatest powers in Western India," and the *Spectator* talks of the whole Mahratta race as bound to follow their call, that the Mahratta confederacy as it once existed, and as some natives of this presidency would like it to exist again, meant the oppression of Guzerat, Central India, and Berar by a race of plunderers almost as alien to the subject race as we are, and hated by them as we have never been, because they used their strength only to oppress ! The prayers of a subsidized mob in Poona for Mulharrao Gaekwar are the prayers of those who hope to share his spoil—the spoil of the miserable ryots of Gujarat. Poona grew up to be a city upon the plunder of all India, and no doubt would like to see those days again.

KESWAL.

A PLEA FOR MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a frequent visitor to Matheran, will you kindly give me the opportunity of making a few remarks in your widely-circulating journal, before the next season commences, especially as Dr. Niven, the present Superintendent, is new to his work ? The chief thing which is required to make Matheran a really thriving and self-supporting place is to encourage to the very utmost free trade ; to break up at once the various monopolies and contracts which now exist on the hill ; and to allow every one that chooses to offer his goods for sale without let or hindrance of any sort, subject, of course, to such taxes as are imposed by competent authority. But my great and prime object in writing this letter is to ask Dr. Niven—who, I hear, has been blessed with a heart full of pity for the woes of his fellow-men—to re-consider and to re-arrange, on some more equitable principles, the present system of levying the revenue of the hill. Roughly speaking, there are eight sources through which funds are supplied to the Superintendent's exchequer, and they may be particularised thus :—

1. The annual rental of five rupees per acre per annum payable by landowners.

2. The fees received as subscriptions to the Library, croquet and badminton grounds, &c., which are doubtless, or ought to be, sufficient for the due maintenance of these institutions.

3. The fines inflicted by the Superintendent in his capacity as magistrate.

4. The taxes levied on the owners of cattle, as follows :—

For each horse, one rupee per mensem.
„ cow, four annas ditto.
„ buffalo, ditto ditto.
„ sheep, ditto ditto.

5. The profits made by the sale of firewood cut on the hill. Formerly anyone was allowed under certain conditions to cut wood and to sell it on his own account. Now, however, the Superintendent obliges all cutters of wood to bring it to him, and he gives them one rupee per candy of 280 seers, and sells it again to the public for two rupees per candy, or at a profit of 100 per cent. I would also mention that it takes a cooly three days and a half to cut a candy-load, and that he will have to make seven trips before he delivers.

6. The tolls levied at the bar from Narell as per prescribed rates ; one-half of which is credited to Government, and the other half to the station fund.

7. The taxes levied from coolies and others who work on the hill, as follows :—

A.	For rent of small chawl,	2 as. per mensem.
B.	do. large do.	8 „
C.	do. room in bazaar.	3 Rs. „
D.	do. use of jungle to all who have no privies	2 as. „
E.	do. mucoodum tax from each day labourer.	3 ps. per diem.
F.	do. for each load of grass, kurvee, &c.	3 ps. per load.
G.	do. toll levied on each cooly carrying a load up from Nul, Rambagh or Muldoonga	3 ps. each cooly.

8. The taxes levied in the Sunday Market.

From each grain seller ......One anna each Sunday.
„ „ seller of vegetables and other miscellaneous articles. Six pies „ „

Thus, if a cooly is able by dint of hard labour to earn a pittance of Rs. 3 per mensem by carrying 30 bundles of grass or kurvee to market he will have to pay 30 pies, or *seven annas and a half*, or 6 per cent., on account of mucoodum tax, shown above under No. 7 G. Or if a day labourer, living on the hill, earns on an average five rupees per mensem, he will have to pay the following taxes :

For house tax.......... 2 annas per mensem.
„ privy „ 2 annas „ „
„ mucoodum tax per 26 labouring days at 3 pies per diem. 6 as. 6 pies.

or a sum of *ten annas and a half* per mensem out of his monthly earnings of five rupees, or at the rate of 13 per cent !

Some of the above ways of getting money are doubtless just enough, but others of them can only be defended on the Scotchman's celebrated maxim :—"Get money, honestly if you can, but get money." It seems to me, however, very cruel and Gaekwar-like to extract a large portion of the hill revenue from the poor wretches who scarcely earn sufficient to keep body and soul together, in order that well-to-do people may have nice roads to ride and walk upon, and all sorts of amusements provided for them.

It is also high time that the station accounts of Matheran hill were looked into, as I believe there is little or no check on the above scandalous impositions, which, I understand, are levied by peons and other such like subordinate officers, and which, I should not be surprised to hear, do not to their full extent find their way into the Superintendent's accounts, in consequence of the latter being seldom, if ever, audited.

I would also suggest a more frequent change of the Superintendent's right-hand man, as he is likely, if left too long in his post, to have it in his power to practise a good deal of *zoolum*. Why should not both the apothecary and fouzdar go out of office with the Superintendent, especially as they reside on the hill all the year round ?

Lastly, I hope to hear of collections being made once or twice every season amongst the visitors to Matheran for the poor half-clad coolies, for whom I plead, and that Dr. Niven will release them from some of the burdens I have pointed out, and, if the necessity of the hill calls for it, that he will tax the people who are best able to bear it, viz, those who derive profit or pleasure from their sojourn on the hill.—Yours &c.

SPERO MELIORA.

P.S.—It would add greatly to the comfort of the visitors if the Superintendent would inspect very frequently the saddles and bridles, as well as the "tats," which are let out on hire, as the former are generally as rotten as time and use can make them, and the latter often useless through age or over-work. And it would also add very greatly to the security of both residents and visitors if the very small staff of local police were increased, especially during the season. Last year a thief managed to carry off a valuable case of jewels belonging to a lady staying at one of the hotels without further detection than the finding of the case on Alexander Point by a High Court Judge !

S. M.

"TAILS OF INDIAN LIFE :" NOT FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

THE "BILE."

As to the "Bhail," the "Bhile," the "Bail," I am unacquainted with him ; I know him simply as the Bile (*Anglie*, bullock.)—"Mera bilis", "*pure bile*," to quote Cicero.

He pervades nature to a very large extent ; there is more of him in India, than of almost any other animal, except the "Pie," of whom I am going to speak some day.

There he stands, in that yoke, patient, hardworking, imperturbable. He looks at you with his great soft eyes, gives an incipient snort at you, and is satisfied. You are no more anything to him, and unless you are black, and carry an iron-pointed weapon, you are far away from his thoughts in an instant. Just watch him a little. He has a heavy head, and large loose ears ; his tail is in knots, and he is slightly knock-kneed. No thought of the morrow spoils his nearly perfect digestion, as he chews the occasional cud. The troubles of his life are flies, and a shrill-voiced "*Propeller*,"—I am sorry I cannot in conscience say *Driver*.

See what an amount of animal power to remove an irritating fly ! There is one on his shoulder now. After two ineffectual attempts to remove it by force of tail, he swings his great head slowly round, till suddenly—blobb !—it flaps against his shoulder, and the escaped insect triumphantly asserts itself on his eyelid. Surely, that fly must have *crowed* after such an exhibition of helplessness.

Many are the varieties of "Bile."

The "Stolid Bile" is by far the most common. You are, say, in a bullock cart, and rapidity is essential to your happiness. *She* is expecting you ; and should you not be punctual, your being is blighted for ever ! Unfortunately for you, the stolid species is in front of your cart. Much persuasion with voice and goad will not make him move, however willing his companion. He remains utterly indifferent to the demoniac yells of his Irritator, and to the infuriated digs of his iron point. Not a bit of it ! With arms, legs, toes, and stick, acting as aggravators on different parts of his body, the Propellor endeavours to coax him to move. He replies with an occasional snort and a spasmodic kick, but he remains. At length, by looking on his tail for five minutes in the light of a pump-handle he is induced to move.

As he was slow to start before, so now he rushes off with despairing impetuosity. Your cart is whirled violently round, and you bump your head against the side. By this time several copper-coloured urchins have collected to enjoy the fun. You extricate your head from the interior of your hat, where it was jammed by the shock, and you say to the driver, in language more or less forcible,—"*Will you go on ?*" The spectators applaud, and remark to one another, "The bile won't move," while some call to distant friends, "O Rama, or Lukshman ! such a lark ! here's a sahib in a bile-cart, and it won't go on !" The driver becomes breathless with exertion, and attacks the other bile to make him turn the cart straight again. Another rush, and this time you go over, cart and all, into the ditch, a confused heap of dust and driver, snorting biles, and imprecating Christian. It is needless to say, that Jemima, who has been expecting you, accepts that brute Jones, who has *absolutely nothing* in him, with his infernal carrotty whiskers, and a voice like a penny trumpet ! You have been too late.

The "over-anxious bile" is nearly as bad. You are determined to catch that train ; if you don't, your leave will be up, and Jones will get the acting appointment.

Your servant explains that these are the fastest biles in camp, and you hear a *sotto voce* colloquy with the driver, in which the word "musty" is used in an ominous voice. The driver says, "O ach Mootla !" and away you go. It is very nice to go so fast, and but for a little uneasiness, caused by a smiling spectator, who remarks to his friend as you pass, "There's Rama's new bile, the musty one," you would be quite happy. You are near the station, plenty of time. Suddenly there is a lurch, and the driver's heels go up in the air, while your portmanteau bruises your shins.

The biles have turned down a narrow lane with an evil smell, not in the direction of the station. The driver, who has recovered himself, is struggling with the ropes called reins. Bump ! You feel that your head is not as hard as the top of the cart, and there is another gutter coming. Suddenly you are whirled rapidly round, and the cart enters a courtyard, while a nail in the side scratches your cheek. You have arrived at the bile's stable. Naturally all the drivers' friends come round and say, "I told you so." You snatch up your carpet-bag, a spectator seizes your portmanteau, and you make a frantic rush through various-smelling back streets, to the station.

Naturally, you arrive in time to see the train going slowly away from the platform, while you are yet a quarter of a mile off. It is no use swearing ; and Jones gets the appointment.

Sad to think that such animals should so influence the fate of *Man*.

Study the "bile" and be wise. I have known many human "biles" without the usefulness, but with all the little faults of that cheerful creature. The stolid kind is often of the female sex, say a cow. This is ungallant, besides being a bull, so I cut off this tail.

SMALL POTATOES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

END OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN,—OCCUPATION OF HERAT BY SHERE ALI'S TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, 8TH FEBRUARY.

HERAT was occupied on the 19th of January by Ameer Shere Ali's Troops without any fighting.

Ayoob Khan and others fled to Meshed.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY IN KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Commander-in-chief inspected the Ghizree Sanitarium on Friday evening.

The troops paraded in review order on Saturday morning. His Excellency held a levee at 11 o'clock on the same day and sailed in the Dalhousie for Bombay at 5 P.M.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

CALCUTTA, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Maharaja of Travancore leaves Calcutta for Benares on Friday next.

SIR RICHARD COUCH.

Sir Richard Temple gave a farewell dinner to Sir Richard Couch on Saturday Evening.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE ROBBED OF HIS JEWELS.

CALCUTTA, 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Maharaja of Travancore was robbed last night, it is said, of property consisting partly of State jewelry to the amount of 70,000 rupees.

DREADFUL MURDER OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER AT MUTTRA.

AGRA, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Malcolm Reade, Assistant Settlement Officer, Muttra, has been shot in his sleep by his servant. The murderer has confessed, and he will be tried on Tuesday.

ALLAHABAD, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Malcolm Reade, of the Civil Service, Assistant Settlement Officer at Muttra, was shot dead by his bearer while asleep in his tent near Goverdhun, on Saturday morning last. The murderer confesses his crime. He was committed for trial to-day.

SMALL-POX IN THE PUNJAB.

ALLAHABAD, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Small-pox is raging in the Punjab. It has become epidemic in Hissar town. The number of deaths is 282 or 40 more than in the preceding week.

SIR J. STRACHEY.

Sir John Strachey and staff arrived this morning at Debra Doon, the former suffering from effects of overexertion. It is doubtful whether he will visit Mussoorie and Landour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 6TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.	
Exchange on India	1-10 1/16d
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered „ „	£15-10
Do. Mercantile „	£24-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£28
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£55,500,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£105,250,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94½
4½ do. do.	95½
5½ do. do.	101
The Market rate of discount is 3 per cent.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 „ French Rente 1872	101½
Bar Silver	57½.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE IN THE HARBOUR.

THE heavy gun practice will continue to be carried on by the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery (No. 3 Battery on board Turret Ship, No. 4 Battery on Oyster Rock Battery, and No. 5 Battery on Middle Ground) on Wednesday and Friday next, and will commence each afternoon about 3 o'clock.

The turret ship Magdala, and the batteries (Middle Ground and Oyster Rock), will practise simultaneously in order to see how far the powers of mutual support can be developed between the batteries and turret ships which comprise the armament of the Bombay Harbour Defences.

The guns employed in this practice are the 10-inch M. L. R. gun (weighing 18 tons) on board the turret ship Magdala, and the 9inch M. L. R guns with battering (*i.e.*, armour plate piercing) charges fired from Middle Ground and Oyster Rock, and the fire will be concentrated on one point in the harbour, where the targets are placed to represent the position of an enemy's ship coming in to attack Bombay.

The 18-ton guns (at present we believe the heaviest and most powerful in India) are capable of penetrating heavy armour plating up to 12 inches, and throw a projectile weighing 400 lbs. with an initial velocity of 1,364 feet per second, and the heavy charge of gunpowder which the guns require is 70 lbs., so that this charge throws, as above stated, one-fifth of a ton of iron with a velocity considerably greater than sound and with a penetrating power through iron of the strongest material. Could such results have been dreamed of only half a century ago?

RESTORATION OF THE POLICE GRANT TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

It gives us much pleasure to publish the following Resolution of the Government of Bombay:—

Financial Department. Bombay Castle, 8th February 1875.

From E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to W.G.Pedder. Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence relative to the annual Government contribution to the Municipality, towards defraying the expenses of the Bombay Police, withdrawn in 1871, I am desired to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to be able to state, after a careful consideration of the Provincial Budget for 1875-76, that he feels in a position in that year, to extend to the Municipality of Bombay, the relief from provincial taxation which he granted to the residents of the Mofussil, by placing in abeyance in 1872-73, Acts I and II. of 1871.

2. These laws were, as you remember, passed with the approval of the Government of India, to supply the deficiency in the Provincial allotment made by them to the Bombay Government, at the introduction of the decentralization scheme; and were not applied to the City of Bombay, because the withdrawal of the Police grant, hitherto made to the Municipality, seemed the easiest and least disagreeable method of obtaining from the inhabitants of the Presidency town, their fair share of Provincial taxation.

3. His Excellency in Council has been anxious ever since he relieved the residents of the Mofussil in 1872-73, from Provincial taxation, to place the residents of Bombay on an equal footing with them; and by the postponement of some most useful works, and by carrying on in 1875-76, with the strictest economy, the duties of the departments handed over to this Government by the decentralization scheme, he feels now in a position to do this. I am therefore directed to inform you that the Police contribution which was made by the Government to the Municipality prior to 1871, amounting to Rs. 90,000, will be made in 1875-76. It must however be clearly understood that the continuance of this contribution must depend on the condition of the Provincial finances, upon their ability to meet other and more pressing demands, and upon the decision of the Government of India on the representations that have been made to them of the inadequacy of the Provincial Allotment for defraying the expenditure that has been charged against it.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON AND CO.'s Tea Report informs us that the export of tea, from Calcutta in January last amounted to 1,845,717 lbs. as compared with 1,644,536 lbs. exported in January last year.

THE following is the result of the opium Sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta on the 4th February 1875.—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,150	1,235	1,230	1,231 6 1	26,47,475 0 0
Benares	1,600	1,170	1,160	1,165 1 6	18,64,150 0 0

IT is rumoured in Baroda that the Gaekwar has petitioned that the Ahmedabad detective, Gujanund, and Mr. Richey should both be removed from Baroda. Everything in the State is quiet, and the Naikras and Bheels have settled down.

AN official news report from Aden, extending from the 21st to 28th January, intimates that the Turks are still engaged in Yemen in subduing the Hashid tribes. Several small forts were shelled and attacked and many Arabs are reported to have been killed.

THE Hobart Town papers report the massacre by the natives of Howe's Island of the captain, officers, and crew of the brig James Birney, of Sydney. The second officer alone escaped, and was picked up at sea in a boat by H. M. S. Wolverine, off Bird Island.

THE Government of India we read has sanctioned a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem to the widow of the late Captain Maiden, Master Attendant of Cochin. This Officer, it may be remembered, had been for a long series of years in Government employ upon a very small salary and died leaving a widow with a large family altogether unprovided for.

THE total exports of cotton from stations on the G. I. P. Railway, in the Central Provinces and Berars during the week ending 30th January 1875 amounted to 93,601 full-pressed bales and 939 dokras. This is nearly double the export of the previous year. In addition to the above, to the North-West Provinces and Khundwa, the exports from these provinces was equivalent to 977 bales.

WE (*Englishman*) learn that there have been several cases of typhoid fever, many ending fatally, in the E Battery 11th Brigade R. A. at Sâgar. This battery has lately arrived from England, and it is rumoured that the typhoid fever was caused by their drinking impure water from wells. Is there no one to see to this? The battery, we learn, has been marching about for some time without any very good results ensuing.

THE General Court-martial ordered at Umballa has still not assembled, and, writes a correspondent to the Agra paper: "I am told the disease under which the accused labours, confined his grand-father for thirty-five long years to his couch; so, if such a terrible calamity, even in his present misfortune, descends to the grandchild, it will be hopeless for this or any subsequent Court to come to any conclusion on the merits of the case"

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces has been pleased to exempt the undermentioned officials of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from liability to serve as jurors or assessors in criminal trials in the North-Western Provinces:—Engineers in charge of the open line. Engineering Inspectors employed on the open line. Locomotive Foremen and Drivers in charge at changing stations. Drivers of Pilot Engines and Station-masters.

THE *Native Opinion* of Bombay condescendingly remarks concerning Mr. Gladstone:—"For forty-two years the retiring leader of the Whigs has fought the battle of political life in England with a perseverance and energy which is scarcely met with in India amongst the natives of the present day." We are certainly not acquainted with more than a dozen educated natives in Bombay who are Mr. Gladstone's equals in intelligence, energy, and public spirit.

THE consequences of the railway accident on the Rajputana State Railway, near Jeypore, the other day have been fatal in two instances, says the *Mofussilite*,—the driver and the guard were killed on the spot. Some others have been seriously injured. It appears that some trollies were on the line laden with rails, when the train came near the station, into which it ran with terrible force, the engine at once becoming disconnected from the carriages and running off the line. Full particulars are yet wanting.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"Invention for a high-pressure double cylinder expansive non-condensing engine;" by George Jamieson Scott, Secretary of the Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, residing at No. 7, Garden Reach Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta. "Improvements in machinery for rolling tea-leaf;" by Henry Beales Wellington, of Kurkuri and Degubber Tea Gardens, Cachar, in the East Indies.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE is the subject of the last coloured cartoon issued by the *Indian Charivari*. The face is like Sir Philips's, but the position exhibits him as probably nobody in Bombay has ever had the pleasure of seeing His Excellency, who neither wears tights on his limbs, nor assumes tragic *poses*. There is a letter-press notice accompanying the cartoon, but it is remarkable for nothing but its viciousness—indeed it is vicious enough to be worthy of the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*—and there is a mis-statement to the effect that Sir Philip Wodehouse "performed the arduous duties of Governor of Ceylon without disgracing either himself or his office." Sir Philip was once employed in the Civil Service at Ceylon, and on another occasion was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, but he was never Governor of Ceylon.

THE ship Diadem, bound to Kurrachee from Bombay, which took the ground off Hujamoree at the the mouth of the Indus has, a Kurrachee paper tells us, been got off. The steam Tug Manora went to her assistance and succeeded in rescuing the vessel from her perilous position The Tug, with Captain Parker, the Port Officer, and his Assistant, Mr. Mason on board, and the Diadem in tow, returned to Port on Wednesday afternoon. The Diadem floated at ½ past 8 o'clock on Tuesday night. The Tug Manora rendered most valuable aid, and the exertions of Captain Parker and Mr. Mason are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Had the ship remained aground any longer she would in all probability have become a total wreck, for a heavy gale of wind sprung up on Tuesday night. accompanied by a tempestuous sea.

THE *Deccan Herald* supports the view expressed by us respecting the constitution of the Baroda Enquiry Commission. Our contemporary says:—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Raymond West is not to sit on the Baroda Commission. There is no doubt that, as the *Bombay Gazette* says, the choosing of all the members from other Presidencies is a slight on this Presidency. Our Government should insist on being represented on the Commission, and no one could represent us better than Mr. Raymond West who, though comparatively a junior in the service, has by his energy and ability gained almost the highest rank in the Department to which he belongs. We still hope that the justice of our claim will cause it to be heard in the highest quarters. We can have no objection to Mr. P. S. Melvill as we have never even heard his name; and our request that the Hon'ble Mr. West should sit on the Commission is solely put forth as a claim of right for the Presidency to which we belong.

A COURT of enquiry, consisting of several military and medical officers assembled at the mess house of the 19th Regiment N. I., at Trichinopoly on Tuesday last, and sat also on the two following days, to investigate a charge of derelic tion of duty preferred against Surgeon-Major Fitzgerald of the 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry. It is alleged that a Naigue of the regiment complained to Doctor Fitzgerald of not feeling well and wished to be placed on the sick list and admitted into hospital. Doctor Fitzgerand being of opinion that the man was a malingerer, declined to admit him into hospital and directed him to return to his duty. The Naigue then went to the Commandant, Colonel Williams, who directed Doctor Fitzgerald to admit him. He was then admitted, but retained for only a day in hospital and then discharged. He returned home and died the next day. His relatives laid a complaint, and hence the enquiry. The result has not yet transpired. This is a bare statement of the case as it has been reported to us, says the *South India Times* but as the case is still *sub judice*, we refrain from all comment for the present.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 3RD FEB.

THE RESTORATION OF THE BERARS.

WE have had a comparatively quiet time of it during the month that has just expired, as an unusual depression appears to have pervaded the official and social world of Hyderabad. Even the "burning question" of the restoration of the Berars, which your Church-Gate Street contemporary is so disinterestedly and persistently agitating, is no longer an engrossing topic of conversation among political thinkers, and people here have apparently settled down to the comfortable conclusion that no change whatever will take place in regard to the possession of the Berars—at any rate, during the life-time of the present generation of men.

WHAT HYDERABAD PEOPLE THINK OF BARODA AFFAIRS.

The Gaekwar's business is of course affording ample food for conversation in all classes of society, and the subject is being earnestly discussed among the intelligent portion of the Mahomedan community. The latter appear to be of opinion that the unfortunate Gaekwar is being made the victim of a vile conspiracy by certain of his own subjects, and that the British Government is only too glad of the opportunity to rid the country of an obnoxious and semi-barbarous ruler. The trial of the "great Maharajah" and its ultimate issue will no doubt be watched with intense interest by the people of Hyderabad, who, I need hardly say, are exceedingly sensitive in all matters touching the sovereign rights and privileges of native princes, which they think ought to be maintained under all circumstances, no matter how wicked or unworthy a sovereign may be. The report that Sir Salar Jung is to be a member of the Commission for the trial of the Gaekwar is not altogether without foundation, as His Excellency, I believe, has been invited to take part in the enquiry, but it is doubtful whether he will accept the invitation.

"FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES O'ER AGAIN."

On the evening of Friday last the 29th ultimo, the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, in accordance with time-honored custom, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Aliwall by a grand dinner, at which all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment were present. Covers were laid for fifty-five guests, and the barrack-room in which the entertainment was given was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The toasts of the "Queen" and "Royal Family" having been proposed and responded to, Serjeant-major Shephard proposed "Colonel Wilkinson and the officers of the regiment," and in doing so, paid a well-merited tribute of praise to the gallant Colonel for the deep interest he has always evinced in the welfare of the corps. The removal of this fine regiment to the new baracks at Trimulgherry has thrown open to the civilian residents of Secunderabad a number of houses in the officers' lines which had hitherto been reserved for the military only, so that house accommodation in Secunderabad is not now as scarce as it used to be. The Lancers' Serjeants' Mess House is to be converted into the Post Office, as the building is within convenient distance of the Secunderabad railway station, the present Post Office being too far away and therefore not quite in keeping with the new and improved order of things which the railway has been the means of introducing here.

THE NIZAM'S COAL FIELDS.

It is rumoured that a survey party consisting of the Superintending Engineer of the Chanda Railway and his staff will shortly be sent out to survey the country lying between the capital of Hyderabad and the British frontier, with the ultimate object of constructing a line of railway to facilitate the interchange of traffic between His Highness's territory and the British possessions on the east coast. This, of course, is the ostensible object, but *entre nous* it looks very much as if the proposed railway is specially intended to connect the Kumaon coal fields with the Godavery and thus open up direct communication with the coast, where a ready market is sure to be found for the coal. It is, however, hard to say what the intentions of the Nizam's Government really are in regard to these coal fields, as every thing connected with them is done under the seal of secrecy, as it were, and the only conclusion one arrives at after trying, but trying in vain, to "pump" for information on the subject, is that there is more beneath the surface than meets the public eye. Why this should be, it is difficult to conjecture, but the fact is patent to all, that the country possesses enormous wealth in these coal fields, and that it only requires judicious management to render the working of the mines a highly remunerative undertaking.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

The cartoon in a recent number of the *Indian Charivari*, in which Sir Salar Jung is represented as holding the young Nizam's left hand, whilst the latter with his right is wistfully trying to seize the crown, which is lying on the ground at a little distance, has certainly not tended to raise that journal in public estimation here. The caricature, besides being a very poor attempt at a political "skit," is a wicked perversion of the actual truth; the real state of affairs being quite the reverse of what the cartoon is evidently intended to represent.

THE RECENT RIOT AT BOLARUM.

In your issue of the 9th December last you published a circumstantial account of a ryot among the troops at Bolaram, which caused some commotion at the time Almost immediately afterwards a letter appeared in the *Times of India* on the subject, in which the writer gave a very different complexion to the affair, characterising it as a mere school-boy freak, or something to that effect. The result of the enquiry which was instituted in the matter, has, however, proved that your account was substantially correct, as four men of the B Battery C Brigade Royal Artillery, who were tried for "insubordination" by a District Court Martial, have been found guilty and sentenced to 84 days' imprisonment, while four others, who were looked upon as principals in the affair, have had to stand their trial before a General Court Martial for the graver charges of "insubordination and exciting mutiny." The result of the latter trial has not yet been made public, as the proceedings of the Court have only recently been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief for disposal.

MORE ROWS.

Rumours are current in the station of a *fracas* between the Arab and Rohilla retainers of a petty chief, which took place a few miles from here. It is said that several lives have been lost in the *melee*, and that a couple of regiments of H. H. the Nizam's reformed troops are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the disturbance at a moment's notice. I shall furnish particulars in my next.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has undergone a series of changes of late, and we had a little rain a few days ago, which helped to keep down the dust for a while. The mornings are delightfully cool, and sometimes cloudy, so that out-door exercise is thoroughly enjoyable, the temperature being about 70 degs, at 6 a.m. Public health good.

THE MEETING AT KURRACHEE REGARDING THE VICEROY'S POLICY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 4TH JANUARY.

IN my last I wrote to you that the natives of this place were to convene a meeting with regard to the Viceroy's assurance of restoring a native administration after the trial of Mulharrao. Agreeably to announcement, the meeting was convened in the Parsee Virbaejee School Rooms at Kurrachee, on the 31st ultimo, for considering the advisability of adopting a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, and thanking him for the assurance contained in the proclamation issued on the occasion of suspending H. H. the Gaekwar from exercise of his power. There were a number of native gentlemen present on the occasion: amongst these were Messrs. Ardesir Goostadjee, Byramjee Merwanjee Kotwal, Hormusjee Sorabjee Kotharee, Jehangeer Jemsetjee Rajcotewalla, Framjee Ruttonjee, Pestonjee Byramjee Kotwal, Hormusjee Jemsetjee Guddialee, Krishnajee Bapujee, R. G. Ooka, B. A., L. C. E., Tapidas Dayaram Mehta, M. A., Hajee Hussun Brothers, Moro Chintamon Joshee, Naguppa Moodliar, Nanabhoy Chanjee [illegible], and a great many others.

Mr. Krishnajee Bapujee was requested to take the chair, after which he read the circular convening the meeting and briefly explained the object of it.

It was then proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Jemsetjee after a few preliminary remarks, and seconded by Mr. Bhumaya Sayens, after an able address, and carried *nem. con.*,—"That in the opinion of the native citizens present at this meeting it is obligatory that an expression of their gratitude be conveyed in the shape of an humble memorial addressed to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India for his great magnanimity and forbearance in giving assurance to the natives of this country of the re-establishment of a native administration in the Baroda State after the conclusion of the enquiry into the conduct of H. H. Mulharrao."

It was proposed by Mr. Ardesir Goostadjee, and seconded by Mr. Moro Chintamon Joshee, and carried unanimously—"That the following gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a committee to draw up the memorial:—Messrs. Ardesir Goostadjee, Dyaram Jethmull, A.D. Hussun Ally, R. G. Ooka, Moro Chintamon, Hormusjee Jemsetjee, Tapidass Dyaram Mehta, Pestonjee Byramjee, Bhumaya Sayens, and Naguppa Moodliar."

A vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Krishnajee Bapujee, was then proposed by Mr. Framroze Eduljee, and seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, after which the meeting separated.

BOMBAY.

BEGGING FOR ALMS.—Four men were fined eight annas each yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for begging for alms in a public place.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, no less than eighteen men were fined for being found drunk and disorderly.

THEFT.—Before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, one Essu Babajee was convicted of having stolen a goat—and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

ASSAULT.—One Vittoo Luximon was fined Rs. 4 yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having struck the complainant, Madhoo Kanajoo, with a piece of wood, while travelling in his barge. One witness was called for the complainant.

DRIVING WITHOUT A BADGE.—A fine of eight annas was yesterday inflicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on one Casseram Sutojee, for having driven a public conveyance for hire on the 6th instant, without licence and badge from the Commissioner of Police.

YESTERDAY there was a bazaar held in the Town Hall on behalf of Church, Zenana, and Scottish missions, and it will be continued to-day. It seems to be a pity that those concerned do not take the trouble to give the event more publicity than it has hitherto received.

POSSESSING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Tuckea Suggun, described as a vagrant, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with having in his possession, on the 7th instant, a blanket valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The defendant was fined Rs. 5, or in default rigorious imprisonment for a fortnight.

DRIVING RASHLY AND WITHOUT LIGHTS.—A driver named Gunnoo Mullao was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, first with driving a vehicle on the 7th instant in a rash and negligent manner, so as to injure one Jewa Hassia, and second with driving his vehicle one hour before sunrise on the same day without sufficient light. The case was remanded to Monday the 15th instant, pending the recovery of Jewa Hassia, who is laid up in hospital.

THE TABOOTS.—The police authorities have decided to alter the place for the immersion of the taboots into the sea this year. The year before last they were allowed to be taken by the Cruickshank road into the sea at Moody Bay. This year they will be taken along the main Calbadevi road, thence by the Picquet road to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and passing by the Carnac Bunder Over-bridge, will be removed to the Coolie Bunder, and there consigned to the sea.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

Quadrille	Popourrie	Strauss.
Overture	Dion Juan	Mozart.
Selection	Macbeth	Verdi.
Valse	Die Prager	Gung'l.
Selection	Beatrice di Tenda	Bellini.
Galop	Fantasia	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTICING AWAY A WIFE.—A Hindu charged another before the Senior Magistrate with having enticed away his wife. After stating his complaint and the circumstances under which his unfaithful spouse had deserted him, the husband informed the court that one of his witnesses, who could give material evidence on his side, was absent. His Worship adjourned the case until the 15th instant to enable the complainant to produce this witness. His Worship also advised the plaintiff to search for his wife in the meantime, and, if she could not be found, to apply to the court for a summons.

THE NEXT CONCERT.—From an advertisement, which appears in our issue of to-day, our readers will perceive that a grand afternoon concert is announced under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The proceeds of the concert will be made over to one of our most deserving local charities—the Bombay Education Society's (better known as the Byculla) Schools. One of the most distinguished of our lady amateurs, who was so successful in getting up the concert in behalf of this institution last year, has again exerted herself, and some of our most popular amateurs have kindly promised their assistance. The children of the Schools will sing two pieces, and they sing well.

THE MARATHI HINDOOS OF BOMBAY.—A few days ago some of the Marathi Hindoos of Bombay waited upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the hope of inducing him to join in convening a meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay in connection with the affairs of the Baroda State. The Parsee Baronet's reply was that he did not see the propriety of joining in the movement, since at the time of the Mahomedan riots of February 1874, the Hindoos affected to be willing to join the Parsees in their memorial to the State Secretary, but finally did nothing of the kind. The course taken by Sir Jamsetjee will be approved of by almost all the Parsees of Bombay, because they do not consider it proper to join in an assembly of the Hindoos for the object the latter have in view.—*Bombay Summachar*.

ENTICING AWAY A GIRL.—Before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, a Mahommedan woman charged the the defendant (a Mahommedan) with having enticed away her daughter. One witness was examined for the complainant, but his evidence was insufficient. The complainant stated that she had two other witnesses, but that they had left Bombay in a vessel and would not return before a month. She wished his worship to allow the case to stand over until these two witnesses returned, and in the meantime asked that the defendant should be detained in custody. His worship did not feel justified in detaining the defendant on the insufficient testimony of one witness, and told the complainant that, when she adduced additional and sufficient evidence, he would issue a summons.

THE UNHAPPY RESULT OF COMPETITION.—A very active competition exists at present as to the harbour medical practice between Dr. Brown (late physician to the Municipality) and Dr MacGregor; one of the most practical features of such competition being that, on the arrival of a vessel, these medical gentlemen strive to outdo one another by boarding the vessel first and thus securing an engagement. On Sunday night, as the Canal boat was coming into harbour, Dr. Brown started in one of Mr. Kerner's boats, but unfortunately got to the wrong side of the vessel before she anchored. The consequence was that the vessel struck the boat, overturning her and the doctor. It is to be hoped that Dr. Brown has not the mortification of knowing that his rival, Dr MacGregor, witnessed the 'ducking' he so unluckily got.

APPLICATION FOR A "NOLLE PROSEQUI."—In the case of the Queen v. Chundrabhaga and others, Mr. Branson on behalf of the defence, asked Mr. Justice Green at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for an expression of his Lordship's opinion as to whether it was a case which should go to the jury, and if his Lordship thought that it was, the learned counsel asked that a day be fixed for the trial. Mr. Branson thought that it was a case which ought to be stopped, and cited a similar case of which, he said, he could nowhere find a report except in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st December 1871, and in which a suggestion made by the learned Chief Justice—that it was a case which it was undesirable should go before a jury—was acceded to by the counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Branson himself). Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the prosecution, urged that the circumstances of the case referred to, which he had heard his learned friend read from the report in the *Bombay Gazette*, were very clearly different from those of the present case. His Lordship said he had looked over the depositions, but that he could not at the present stage direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case and that he could not stop it from going to a jury.

APPLICATION TO TRAVERSE A CASE.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, in the case of the Queen v. Fadal bin Soorab Ally, moved that the case be traversed to the next Criminal Sessions on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor. The prisoner was charged with attempting to murder his wife by administering poison to her at Muscat. Some of the depositions taken at Muscat had not been received in Bombay; and owing to the absence of Mr. C. T. Peters, the Civil Surgeon of Muscat, it was not possible to give all the material circumstances of the case in evidence. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, opposed the application on behalf of the accused, on the ground that he was not a British subject, and that as the depositions sent to the High Court could not sustain the case for the prosecution, it would be very hard upon the accused and his relatives, who had been sent down as witnesses, to detain them here until the next Sessions. Mr. Lang said the plea of jurisdiction had not been raised ere this, and that the prisoner had actually pleaded at the bar of this court. His Lordship said the offence was a serious one, and that he would therefore postpone the case. It was postponed accordingly until the next Sessions.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOM HOUSE PEON.—A Parsee, named Hormusjee Cooverjee, employed as a clerk in a mercantile office, was charged before the Senior Magistrate at the Town Police Court yesterday with having assaulted a Custom House peon named Yessoo Mahadoo. The defendant, it would appear, went to the Custom House to have some paper signed, and enquired for Mr. Payne. There was some dispute between the defendant and the peon (the plaintiff) about the admission of the former, when the Parsee clerk struck the peon. The defendant denied the assault and stated that there was malice on the part of the plaintiff because he (the defendant) had not given the peons a present on Christmas day, and had not paid the usual bribe to the Custom House peon to have his paper placed before other documents for signature. After hearing the witnesses on both sides His Worship told the defendant that if he was aggrieved he should have complained to Mr. Payne. He had called two witnesses to prove that the peons were in the habit of receiving bribes, but both of them denied ever having paid any money to these peons. His Worship was of opinion, from the evidence adduced on the complainant's side, that the defendant wished to have his paper signed soon and had tried to induce the peon to place it first before the Custom House officer. This the peon refused to do, when an altercation ensued and the defendant thereupon struck the complainant. His Worship told the defendant that he should have complained to Mr. Payne if the plaintiff had asked for any money, but that he had no right to act as he had done. He would, therefore, fine the defendant five rupees.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. HINDOSTAN, Captain N. Roskell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr Wright and Mr Thomas.
For Venice—Mr Leibnitz.
For Suez—Mr and Mrs Ballard.

THE FANCY BAZAAR.

THE Fancy Bazaar which was held in the Town Hall yesterday, in aid of the funds for promoting female education, was fairly patronized, if we may judge from the number present last evening. We were glad to notice in the company the presence of several Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The ladies at the several tables, who had the delicate duty to perform of inviting buyers, were particularly attentive to those who evinced the slightest inclination to go in for purchases, the arrangement of the several tables, and the articles upon them, was very tasteful. The Hall in which the bazaar was held was decorated with banners, which were suspended from the roof, while the ower plants arranged about the room were very pretty and pleasant. We trust that a good amount has has been realized to aid the object for which the Bazaar was held.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company Limited has received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops.

Broach 4th February The weather has now again become pleasant, and the thermometer at sunrise 68°, or 12° higher than it was some few days ago. The demand for Machine-ginned Broach has been very lively indeed, and our rates are fully Rs. 2 above the highest limits received from Bombay. The quality being very superior, every bale is immediately taken up at the sellers' price. The despatches during the week amount to 2,800 F. P. and 400 H. P. bales. Total up to date, 6,500 F. P. and 800 H. P. bales.

Ammedabad.—A little ginning has commenced here.

Surat.—Kuppas will shortly come in, and the quality is expected to be equal to that of last year.

Hingunghaut, 3rd.—Some 700 bales arrived here during the past week. All now say that the end of the season is not far off. The quality continues very much mixed. The Edlabad crop is a failure. Reports from the Jerry country say that the crop is only a four-anna one this year. Our market continues very steady.

Wurdha, 3rd.—I regret I connot report an improvement in the quality of aur arrivals, nor has the quantity kept up at all. About 800 bales is all we have received of sorts. The active demand continues, and it is impossible to show a margin. The weather is very cold at nights during the last six days, but the days are getting hot.

Oomrawuttee, 4th.—The weather has been fine during the week. Supplies have been larger and have averaged 600 bales a day. Over one-third of the crop is now supposed to have been received.

Moortizapore, 4th.—The weather has been cold and continues cloudy; last night a few drops of rain fell. Supplies have been scant, and the quality inferior. We hope to get better qualities after the Bussunt.

Julgaum, 4th.—The weather continues fine, with strong cold winds. Arrivals of Cotton average 700 bales per day, but I am sorry to say the quality is falling off. It is estimated here that our season will close about the end of March.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

YESTERDAY at the First Criminal Session of the High Court, the Market Frauds case, which excited considerable public interest when the corruption and extortion which had prevailed for a number of years in the markets of Bombay were first brought to light, was called on before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury. Twenty-one prisoners in all have been committed by the magistrate on charges of taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of official acts. The prosecution have elected to proceed separately against some of these men; and as *facile princeps*, Ally Mahomed, the head-overseer or jemadar of the markets, was proceeded against first. No less than thirty-two charges were preferred against him, in which he was charged with receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for forbearing to do certain official acts as a public servant, and with extortion by putting certain persons in fear of injury. Mr. Branson and Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, was present in court for a short time.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said they would be happy to hear that the formidable list of charges did not imply an equally formidable amount of work to get thorough, for he hoped the end of the day would see the end of the case. The facts to be dealt with were short, but they necessitated a number of charges, because the case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was the jemadar or head overseer in charge of all the markets, public and private, in Bombay, had for a number of years been in the habit of receiving bribes from persons connected with the markets, and it was necessary to frame a number of charges in order that the prisoner might know that he was not to meet any one individual instance of bribery, but that he was to meet charges involving a continuous system of receiving bribes. The prisoner, the jury would hear from Mr. Higgins the superintendent in charge of the markets, was the head-overseer or jemadar in charge of all the markets public and private in Bombay. They would hear that there were eight public and fifteen private markets, but all they had to deal with were two markets, one public and the other private, for it was to bribes received in these markets that the evidence would be confined. The public market was the beef market in the Crawford Markets, and the private market was a market situated in Doongree Coolie Street. First of all he would consider the charges of receiving bribes which related exclusively to the beef market. The jury would have noticed that the first 16 charges referred to money received by way of bribes in the beef market. The dates of these charges differed, but it was not necessary for the jury to pay much attention to these dates. It would be enough if he showed them that about the months mentioned in the charges the prisoner received money that the ought not to have received from the persons mentioned in the charges. The section under which the prisoner was charged was section 161 of the Penal Code. (Reads the section.) Now, the first point which it would be necessary to prove, and about which there could be no doubt, was that the prisoner was a public servant within the meaning of this section. That he was a public servant appeared from section 51 of the Bombay Municipal Act. (Reads the section.) The jury would then have to direct their attention solely to the evidence regarding the bribes, which evidence he (Mr. Branson) thought would satisfy them that the prisoner had been in the habit of receiving bribes for a considerable time. It appeared that the beef butchers had to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 37-6, and these rents were collected quarterly in advance. It was the duty of the prisoner to collect these fees, and it appeared that the fees of thirty or forty butchers, who had stalls in the market were collected, apparently for the accused, by a butcher who himself held a stall there, named Shah Mahomed Sheroofbhoy, and his mehta. He and his mehta together collected the rents of these butchers and paid these legitimate fees sometimes to the prisoner and sometimes to Mr. Higgins. But besides those legitimate fees the jury would hear that they collected at the request and by the directions of the accused one rupee from every man who had a stall in the market in order to induce the accused to allow them to have fourteen days' grace to pay up their fees. Whether it was for the purpose of inducing him to give them fourteen days' grace or for some other purpose, which did not clearly appear, it would be quite sufficient to support the charges brought against him if he accepted remuneration other than legal. Now, the jury would find that the evidence on this point very short, but he (Mr. Branson) thought it would be very satisfactory. There was no reason he could suggest why this man Shah Mahomed Sharoofbhoy and Mahomed should come forward and commit deliberate perjury, and charge the accused with receiving bribes from them. It would be for the prisoner to suggest a reason if he could. That was the case with regard to the beef market in the Crawford markets. The evidence about the prisoner's conduct at the Doongree Coolie Market necessitated his being charged not only with the offence of receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration, but also with extortion. This was a private market, and it appeared that Meer Ali Somajee was the servant of the renter or farmer of that market. Fisherwomen came to this market, and if they had a bench provided for them they paid a certain small fee, and if they squatted on the ground they paid a still smaller fee. It appeared that from these women the prisoner had been in the habit of exacting fees other than those which it was their duty to pay to the farmer of the market. These women complained to the farmer of the market, and in order to induce the prisoner to forego his illegal exactions from these women the owner and and farmer of the market agreed to pay him Rs. 15 a month for himself and Rs. 15 a month for the other sepoys, who, in the course of their duties as Municipal sepoys had had to attend these private markets. Now, Meer Ali was the servant of a man whom unfortunately he (Mr. Branson) would not be able to call before the jury, as for some reason or another, he was not to be found. His name was Peerbhoy Damjee. Meer Ali would tell them that when his master took the farming of these markets, the accused, in the course of several interviews that he had with him (Meer Ali) and Peerbhoy Damjee, said to him, words to this effect:—Now you have to pay me Rs. 15 a month as the former contractor paid. He referred Meer Ali and Peerbhoy Damjee to the former contractor, a man of the name of Abdool Kadur, and said they would find it was the practice in every market to take these fees. The jury would hear that Meer Ali and Peerbhoy at first apparently did not approve of this payment of Rs. 15 as a sort of compromise for the money collected from the women who came to the market, but on reference to Kadur, finding that he had paid it, they agreed to do the same. The jury would find that entries of these payments were made in the books kept by and on behalf of Peerbhoy Damjee, and he (Mr. Branson) thought they would have no doubt that this was about as good corroborative evidence of the statement of Meer Ali as they could possibly wish to have. The charge of extortion depended upon section 383. (Reads the section.) The way in which he thought the jury would find that the evidence he had stated satisfied the provisions of this section was this, that Meer Ali and his employer had paid these sums of Rs. 15 a month as a compromise for the black-mail collected by the accused from the fisherwomen. It was to prevent that injury that Meer Ali and his employer paid these fees. If the jury were satisfied that the results of the negociations between the accused and Meer Ali and his employer was to leave on their minds this fear that if they did not pay this money the accused would go back to the practice of levying fees from the fisherwomen and thereby injure them, it would be sufficient to prove this charge. He thought the jury would see that it stood to reason that these men paid the money to prevent an injury against themselves, for if the women who attended the market found that not only had they to pay the proper fees, but that the municipal sepoys took other fees besides it would induce them not to come to the market, and that might have a very serious effect on the rents and fees collected from the market. The jury would only have to hear the evidence of four witnesses on the facts brought forward to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused, because the only other witness was Mr. Higgins, and his evidence would not touch the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused at all. He thought he had put before the jury all the facts which it was necessary to put; he might, however, also refer them to the sections of the Bombay Municipal Act relating to the public and private markets. These were sections from 237 to 244. (Reads the sections.) The jury would see that the Municipal Commissioner had authority to appoint persons to go round the private markets and inspect them, and therefore the accused was in a position to make illicit gains from persons in charge of or using such markets. Under these sections the accused was appointed to go and inspect both the public and private markets, and the jury would see that his position was such that it was very possible for him to go in for a system of extortion and receiving of bribes such as the case for the prosecution said he had been guilty of.

Evidence was than led for the prosecution.

Mr. Patrick Charles Higgins, superintendent of markets in Bombay, said, the prisoner was under him the head-overseer of the public and private market establishments. He was paid monthly from municipal fund. His duties were generally to supervise the peons, bigarees, and other market men, to see the market cleaned, and to carry out any special orders in connection with the markets. He had been about twelve years in the service of the Municipality. The holders of stalls pay a fee monthly. The Crawford Markets are divided into the fruit and vegetable the beef and the mutton and fish markets. The fees from the stall-holders, which are collected quarterly, amount to Rs. 37-8. They are collected in advance. The fees in the beef market at the Crawford Markets were collected by prisoner, sometimes in the presence of witness. They were recovered from one representative man who was the head of the community of beef butchers. He collected from the butchers and handed the money to witness or the prisoner. His name is Sha Mahomed Seroo. Prisoner collected rents in the other markets, the Erskine Road or Null Bazar Market, the Bhooleshwur Market, &c. He made over the monies to witness immediately after collection. There were fixed dates on which the rents were collected and paid. The beef market rents were collected from the stall-holders and paid to witness about the 14th or 15th of the month, on the 1st of which they became due. In the fish department of the Crawford Markets, the fee levied was one anna per basket; and this fee was levied both in the morning and in the evening. Any one entering with a basket of fish to sit and sell paid a fee of one anna per basket.

Mahomed Hoossein Cootuboodeen said—I am a mehta in the employ of Sha Mahomed Seroo, who has a stall in the Crawford beef market. There are in all 51 or 52 beef stalls. My master paid Rs. 37-8 quarterly for his stall either to prisoner or to Chand, market havildar. In addition to the rent, we paid prisoner one rupee on every occasion the rent was paid to him. Such payment had been made for about five years. I or my master used to collect the rents due from some of the beef butchers and to make them over to prisoner. My master is the head of the community of beef butchers. We always collected one rupee from each stall-holder in addition to the Rs. 37-8. Generally I used to collect the rent and the extra rupee. My master, in receiving rents from some of the butchers, also received the extra rupee. Sometimes I went to Mr. Higgins and paid him the rent. The extra rupee collections were paid to prisoner or to Chand havildar. Prisoner and Chand came to me on one occasion and told me to pay the extra rupee collections to either of them who might be present. They were in the habit of coming to the stalls and pressing for the payment of the rents, and kicking up a row and throwing away the pairs of scales from the stalls. The butchers used to say—"If you wait till the 15th we will pay you the Rs. 37-8, and in order that you may not annoy us we will pay you one rupee extra." This arrangement was made about five years ago in the time of my former master, and it had continued ever since his death.

To a juror—The arrangement was made by the butchers themselves, I cannot say at whose request.

To the prisoner—I know Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett sometimes come to the markets; but cannot say whether they ever examined the meat in my master's stall. The three persons who made the arrangement for the extra rupee are all dead; I do not refer to the names of dead persons in order to give colour to a false statement. I used to make a list of the names of the butchers who paid the extra rupee and to give you the names of those who did not pay; and you thereupon went yourself and recovered the extra money. During your absence on leave from Bombay, I believe Chand must have taken the money. Chand was in Bombay during your absence. I made no memorandum of the payments and cannot say positively to whom the payments were made. I do not know if any butcher ever made a complaint against you. As patell of the community of butchers, my master used to collect monies for charitable purposes, but they were quite distinct from the rents and were collected at another time. The evidence I have given is from memory only; there is no writing; but I remember that the monies were paid to you quarterly.

A juror—Was there any ill feeling between your master and the prisoner?

Witness—There was none between me and him.

The juror—Ask the prisoner.

His Lordship—You cannot ask the prisoner.

The juror sat down, rather disappointed.

Sha Mahomed Seroobhoy said—I am a patell of the beef butchers, and used to pay Rs. 37-8 quarterly in advance for the rent of my stall. I used to pay the rent to prisoner or Chand always through my mehta. I do not remember whether I ever paid the rent to prisoner with my own hands. In addition to the rent, we used to pay one rupee extra to prisoner or to Chand. I have seen such payments made to prisoner by my mehta. Besides paying my own rent, my mehta used to collect the rents from thirty or forty other butchers, all of whom also paid the extra rupee on every quarterly collection. The extra rupee collections were always paid to prisoner. The butchers paid the extra rupee to gain time for the payment of the rent. I never made a complaint against you to any of the past or present municipal officers. If we made a complaint, who would give us time to make the payments of rent?

Meer Ally Somejee said—I am in the employ of Peerbhoy Samjee in the Doongree private bazaar. My master has contracted to collect the fees in the bazar, and it forms a part of my duty to collect the fees. The fish-women who attend the bazar pay a fee varying from two pice to two annas and a half. The fees are paid daily. I know prisoner, who was in the habit of coming to the bazar daily, and sometimes came at intervals of two or three days. I have paid prisoner Rs. 15 once or twice, and have paid others for him. This was a monthly payment, and I have been paying it for about two years. In prisoner's absence, the payments were made at his desire to the municipal sepoys who happened to be on duty at the bazar. I paid the money because the prisoner said to me "It is my practice to receive Rs. 30, Rs. 15 for myself and Rs. 15 for the sepoys, from all the markets. I received Rs. 30 from the former contractor." I therefore arranged with the prisoner to pay him Rs. 30. The former contractor, Dr. Abdool Cadur, is now dead. I had ascertained from him the truth of what the prisoner told me. The fish-women who, frequented the bazar complained to me, "These men (the sepoys) are in the habit of taking from us two pice extra; we cannot therefore afford to pay you more rent." The complaint was made to me before the arrangement above mentioned. I mentioned the complaint to prisoner, who said "If you pay me what is customary to be paid, I'll not take from them the extra two pice." I thereupon made the arrangement with prisoner after consulting my master. By desire of my master, I enquired of the former contractor and the fish-women frequenting other bazars, and communicated the information to my master, who told me to make the monthly payments to prisoner. This occurred a fortnight or twenty days after my master took the contract.

Bundo Ali Mahomed, who was not examined at the police court, said—I am a mehta in the employ of Peerbhoy Damjee. (Refers to his master's book.) On the 2nd January 1874 there was an entry of Rs. 15 as a present to the jemadar paid by the hands of Meer Ali, the last witness. On the 18th January, there is an entry of Rs. 30, two months' pay to the jemadar by the hands of Meer Ali. There is a similar entry of Rs. 5 given to the jemadar on account of pay; and another of Rs. 45, being the pay of the jemadar for two months and of the sepoys for one month. Under date the 3rd April 1874, there is an entry of Rs. 15 paid to the jemadar on account of his pay for March 1874; and under date the 1st May 1874, there is an entry of Rs. 15 paid by the hands of Meer Ali on account of pay of the sepoys. (Witness referred to one or two other similar entries.)

Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Hoosein said—I look after the business of my brother-in-law, Ally Mahomed Yaroo, a butcher, who keeps a beef stall in the Crawford Markets. We pay Rs. 37-8 quarterly as rent for the stall, and at the same time one rupee extra. I know all the butchers paid Rs. 38-8 per quarter, being Rs. 37-8 as rent for the stall and one rupee extra.

To the prisoner—Whenever you came to recover the rent, I used always to pay you the extra rupee.

Prisoner asked that the witness's deposition before the magistrate might be referred to, in order to see what he stated at the police court.

Witness to the Court.—Sometimes the rent was collected by prisoner and sometimes by Samut Seroo and his mehta, that is what I stated before the magistrate.

This was the case for the prosecution. Prisoner had sent up a written petition, which was read to the jury as his defence. Prisoner said he had been in the employ of the municipality since the time of Mr. Watson, Superintendent of Markets, and that the charges got up against him were the result of the machinations of his enemies, assisted by members of the police force; that, as the head of the market establishment, he had discharged his duties with honesty and zeal; that on a former occasion, complaints made against him were enquired into by Dr. Hewlett, who was fully convinced of his (prisoner's) integrity and uprightness; that on two separate occasions, Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Higgins privately interrogated the fish-women and butchers of Bombay, who all denied paying any extra fees to the market sepoys, and that it was not until he was put into jail that his enemies were emboldened to cook up false charges against him.

His Lordship then summed up the case to the jury at great length; narrowing the thirty-two charges to eight groups of charges, and commenting upon and elucidating portions of the evidence that bore upon each group.

The jury retired to their room, and, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict of not guilty, the foreman remarking that, in the opinion of the jury there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charges against the prisoner. He was thereupon discharged.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WELL worthy of note is the tone of some of the Native papers, (Anglo-vernacular) in speaking of Baroda matters. They either assume the innocence of the Gaekwar, or assume that guilt in him is not to be viewed in the same light as guilt in common people. The course pursued by the Government of India is denounced in strong terms, as though the Viceroy was in any case a much greater offender than the Gaekwar, and they unhesitatingly speak as though his action in the matter was merely the covert of a secret design to annex the country. So little have the various instances of abstention availed to convince some people that the English in India have no policy of annexation. The *Indu Prakash* and *Native Opinion* have openly expressed their hearty sympathy with the Gaekwar and their suspicion of the English; but it has been reserved for a Native journal in Bengal to assert that in attempting to poison Colonel Phayre the Gaekwar did a right thing. . . . . .

This is indeed a singular conception of the relations existing between the Paramount Power and the Native Princes who only retain their principalities because they have recognized their dependence (greater or less) on the dominant power. Colonel Phayre's endeavours, from first to last, was to bring about such an improvement in the administration of the Gaekwar's Government, as would make it bearable to his people, and thus ensure its continuance; and if the Gaekwar had had the least sympathy with his people, or had any other idea of Government than that of an absolute despotism, he would have consented to the reforms, not verbally but heartily, and Colonel Phayre would have had a right to be regarded as the saviour of the State. And our Native friends, in writing as they do against the course pursued by the Government of India, allow it to be thought that despotism is more congenial to them than the freedom that exists in British India. The Gaekwar is more to them than the millions of his people. They should consider, however, that under a rule like the Gaekwar's there would be an end to their liberty of speech.—*Bombay Guardian*.

BEAUTIES OF THE "GUZERAT" MITRA."

THE correspondents of the daily papers have by no means done the least amount of mischief. They seem to have done to their heart's content what their bad nature prompted them to do. They have written in a style the worst of its kind that we ever remember to have read in special correspondents' letters, and they have filled their letters with nonsense about the Guicowar, with indecent reflections on his person, on Laxmibye, on Laxmibye's imaginary husband, and on the Guicowar's palace and other things. Not the least significant in this line is we believe the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who boasts of 15 years of journalistic experience in India, and whose bombast is so cheering to a certain class of selfish Anglo-Indian ladies and their more selfish husbands. We cannot predict what result will come if that individual be exhibited before the people at Poona, Tanna, or Kurrachee, but of this we are certain that a large sum will be easily accumulated, and then he will not be compelled to praise his own virtues by exclaiming in the spirit of Lord Clive—'O God of Abraham and Isaac, I am amazed at my own moderation.' It is a pity that such persons who cannot behold the glory or prosperity of a native kingdom except, to borrow the beautiful language of the Scripture, like the wretched daughters of Zion, 'with stretched forth necks, and wanton eyes' do not see themselves as they appear to the eyes of sensible and impartial men.

. . . .

Bombay, February 5th 1875.

THE Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Paul made at Calcutta lately an excellent speech on the native press, and it is instructive to compare the honest utterances of the editor of the *Hindu Patriot* with the observations of Mr. Maclean—that strange person who edits the *Bombay Gazette*, a compound of learning and pedantry, of polished elegance and savage vigour. Nothing can be so honourable as the career of Baboo Paul, for look, he has been elevated to the highest position to which it is permitted to a native to aspire. Yet he is invariably courteous to the humblest of his contemporaries. No one can read his article on the vagaries of a certain Calcutta newspaper edited by a Bengallee Baboo without expressing his amazement that such patience and such good nature should so rarely be found among Anglo-Indian writers. Although he has risen so high he does not trample under foot inferior creatures but instead of kicking those who are below, he strives honestly to raise them to a higher level. Mr. Maclean may take a lesson from him, for Mr. Maclean says that he has not made any fortune by journalism, although he has toiled hard like merchants and the members of the Indian Civil Service. He could have honestly earned wealth if he had only taken the Baboo for his model, for to take an honourable place as a journalist are not required those bad qualities which he possesses, but a store of wisdom, and good sense, a candid manner of arguing, and a perfect scholarship—to all of which he can make no pretensions whatever.

. . . .

OUR readers know that a Baboo of Calcutta not long ago published a life of his relative who rose from a humble position to the dignity and honour of a judge of the High Court. This wretched book has, it is said, reached the third edition in Calcutta. We are very sorry that a book in which from the first page of it to the last there is not a sentence that may be called English should have become popular among natives. There is an article in the last issue of the *Saturday Review* about that book, and the critic gives a few quotations to inform us of the character of the work. Reading these extracts we are simply surprised that a native pretending to write a book in English should write such stuff which, so far as we know, we have never seen or heard a native of India writing at any time in the humblest newspaper of the country. If a native of India cannot write English as pure and sensible as that which appears in the beautiful columns of the *Saturday Review*, or in the leading articles of the *Times*, he has no business to appear in print, whether as an author of a book or an editor of an English newspaper. The senseless writings which the *Saturday Review* has been noticing are enough to make us sick, and to wish for ourselves and for our countrymen in general that stupid men may cease to bring ridicule upon themselves by coming forward impudently to write in a language of which the genius and the spirit they have utterly failed to acquire.

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BARODA.

The recent events at Baroda afford a most instructive commentary on the objects and uses of political agencies in England. Mulharao, Gaekwar, as is well known, was a liberal patron of the East Indian Association in London, and he was intelligent enough, in the days of his prosperity, to engage the services of that very intelligent humbug, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee The latter, we believe, first went to Baroda in 1872, at a time when the whole country was open-mouthed at the scandals and crimes of Mulharao's administration. Mr. Dadabhai at once commended himself to the Gaekwar's favourable notice, by informing him that as a sovereign he had a right to rule as he pleased, and that the British Government had no right, under existing treaties, to interfere with him. On the same occasion Mr. Dadabhai still further enhanced his reputation by drawing up, on behalf of Mulharao Gaekwar, a most insolent claim to take precedence in public durbar, not only of the Governor of Bombay, but even of His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Dadabhai received from Mulharao, Gaekwar, the handsome present of Rs. 50,000, and was retained as his permanent agent in England to advance the Gaekwar's political interests, and to influence the authorities at the India Office on Mulharao's behalf. With regard to this present of Rs. 50,000, we have some recollection that Mr. Dadabhai thought it necessary to make before the East India Association, a public statement, to the effect that he had only received it at the instance of his friends, and that he considered it a trust-money for his children. If Mr. Dadabhai had been kind enough to inform his audience of the nature of the private services which he had rendered to the Gaekwar, they might perhaps have come to a different opinion regarding the character of the Gaekwar's liberality; but as Mr. Dadabhai remained prudently silent on this point, he was complimented by the Association on his candour and ingenuousness, and a vote of confidence in him was at once passed. No sooner had the Viceroy resolved to order the famous enquiry commission at Baroda, than Mr. Dadabhai was at once summond from England, as the only man who was equal to the emergency, and able not only to silence the Resident, but to throw dust into the eyes of Government. Of Mr. Dadabhai's career at Baroda, during the past twelve months, we have had the opportunity of hearing both sides ably represented in the local Press. It is stated by one party that Mr. Dadabbai's arrival marked the commencement of a new era at Baroda, and inaugurated a grand series of beneficial reform. It is alleged by the other party that, as regards any real reform, Mr. Dadabhai was a cypher, and that practically his employment became to attack the Resident, and to insult the Government by some of the most extraordinary despatches ever penned. We have no means of pronouncing confindently on which side the truth lies, but from the fact that the Viceroy delayed, till July 1874, to pronounce judgment on the Commission's proceedings, and then administered the most serious warning to a native prince which has ever been made public, it may reasonably be imagined that Mr. Dadabhai's first six months at Baroda had not been attended with these beneficial results which had been so boldly asserted.—*Calcutta Statesman.*

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.—The regular monthly meeting of this Branch was held on Monday the 1st of February, twenty-four members were present, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed and the customary clause in the rules read, the General Secretary, who was present, drew the attention of the members to the manner in which the Secretary at the Lucknow Branch had been treated by the Superintendent. The man had been compelled to resign his situation or suffer dismissal, and as he had not committed any fault, this course could only have been adopted with a view of breaking up the Branch by removing one of the important officers. He had formed this conclusion, because, although the late Secretary had given fifteen days' notice, the Superintendent was so anxious to part with him that instead of allowing him to work his notice out he had given him fifteen days' pay to leave at once. Fortunately a situation had been obtained for him, but he was sorry to say it was at Rs. 40 less per month than the salary he had been receiving in his former situation, and as during the time he had been Branch Secretary at Lucknow he had taken great interest in the Society, striving to promote the interests of the members, he (the General Secretary) would be glad to see him receive some substantial recognition for his services, which might recompense him for the injury he had sustained by having to resign his appointment and accept one at a reduced salary.

The Branch Secretary stated that he agreed with what the General Secretary had said, and hoped that some steps would be taken to recompense the late Secretary of the Lucknow Branch for the injury he had sustained, and which did not simply consist of being in the receipt of a smaller salary than formerly, but all the years he had served the O. and R. R. were now so much time thrown away, and being a junior hand on the Railway where he had obtained employment, he practically had to begin life afresh; but there was another reason why he should like to see him recompensed, and that was because it would show the other members that if any of them were dimissed or compelled to resign through taking an interest in the affairs of the Society, something would be done to assist them. If every member only subscribed eight annas it would raise a respectable sum, but he had no doubt that there were many who would give more than that amount to show their opinion of the course which had been taken by the Superintendent. After some further discussion the following resolution was moved, seconded, and carried: "That the members of the Allahabad Branch propose, a voluntary subscription be raised for the benefit of the late Branch Secretary of Lucknow, who has been compelled to resign his appointment and accept one at a reduced salary, simply because he had striven to promote the interests of the Society, and that this proposition be forwarded to the Executive Council for circulation among all the branches."

An application for relief was read, and after some discussion as to the merits of the case, it was granted. A resolution was then moved, seconded, and carried: "That when twenty of the employers in the Traffic Department of the E. I. R. at Allahabad have been enrolled as members of the Society, the Head Office be requested to issue the necessary papers to each Branch for electing a certain number on the Executive Council, so that the Traffic Department may be properly represented at the Council meetings." Letters were then read which had been received from the Head Office, one of them containing an extract from the proceedings of the Delegates' Meeting held at Jubbulpore in October, proposing an increase of salary for the General Secretary; and the other from the General Secretary, who, while thanking the members for this expression of their good-will towards him, clearly pointed out the expediency of the step they desired to take, as it was desirous the monthly expenses of the Society should be reduced instead of increased until such time as the Society was in a flourishing condition, and the interest on the funded capital would pay all the working expences. If the members would only take a greater interest in the working of the Society and be more regular in their attendance at the monthly meetings, it would afford him more gratification than any increase they might make to his salary; moreover it was their duty to be just to the Society before they were generous to him. After some further discussion the object was allowed to drop.

The sum of Rs. 70-4-9 was then handed over to the Treasurer and after the monthly accounts had been read out to the meeting and passed, four new members were enrolled and the following sums received; Entrance fee Rs. 5, Proposition fees Rs. 20, and contributions Rs. 35, Total Rs. 60. The proceedings of the evening were brought to a close at 8-45, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and General Secretary.

NEWADIE BRANCH.—Extract from the minutes of a meeting held at Newadie on the 25th January 1875. Attention was then drawn by the Secretary to the death of Mr. T. Young, who had been a member of the Society since September 1874. According to the rules he had not been a member long enough to entitle his family to any benefit from the Society, but he hoped that something would be done for them. A proposition was then made by a member that the case be represented to the Executive Council at Allahabad, with a request that they will, if possible, grant some relief to the family of deceased member T. Young; the proposition was seconded and carried.

A member stated that the doctor declined to grant a certificate for the deceased member's removal to hospital, and only visited him three or four times during his illness, which lasted nearly three months although he had been written to several times, and it was the general opinion of the inhabitants that T. Young's death was the result of neglect and careless treatment by the Medical Department.

It was then proposed that the Executive Council be made acquainted with the neglect of duty exhibited by the medical attendant towards member T. Young, and be requested to bring the same to the notice of the Board of Agency E. I. R., Calcutta; the proposition was seconded and carried.

It was also proposed that this meeting is of opinion that better arrangement should be made in a large station like this to meet emergencies occasioned by deaths, and that the Locomotive Superintendent should be made acquainted with the disgraceful manner in which the late T. Young was buried; the proposition was seconded and carried.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"SOMETHING FOR THE POOR EUROPEAN."—Some of our contemporaries have been recommending the G. I P., E. I. and other Indian Railways to follow the example set by the Rajpootana State Railway, of introducing "water closets" in their third-class carriages for the convenience of native passengers. We take the opportunity of suggestinng that the G. I. P. Railway should do something also for the "Poor Europeans" and repair a want that is greatly felt, viz. having separate compartments in third-class carriages for "Europeans only," the same as on the E. I. Railway. Many Europeans would, if they could, travel second class simply to avoid the discomforts of having to sit in a third-class carriage full of natives, but owing to the state of their exchequer, "Poor Whites" are sometimes compelled to endure in a third-class carriage for hours when journeying by rail, that which might be so easily remedied. Walk over to any Railway Station and notice such a one sitting like a mummy between a "Babel" of tongues—he may or may not understand the inmates of his carriage—certain it is he takes no interest in what they say; and read he cannot, owing to the constant din; his thoughts are all when the journey will be over and himself released from purgatory, and he keeps cursing fortune for her share in the punishment he is undergoing. Such an object ought long ere this to have elicited the compassion of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, and we trust when giving to natives "their water closets" the Europeans will get their separate compartments.—*Indian Railway Servants Gazette.*

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

Meerut, 3rd February.—No rain.

Agra, 3rd February.—Rainfall three-tenths in one pargana. Arhar and gram considerably damaged by frost; the latter also attacked by insects.

Allahabad, 4th February.—A shower on 30th did much good in Doab and trans-Jumna parganas. Partial injury from frost to gram, peas, and arhar. Prospects still favourable.

Bareilly, 3rd February.—Rainfall one-tenth on 30th. Arhar, gram, and sarson injured by frost—the first considerably. More rain wanted.

Mirzapur, 3rd February.—Rabi prospects good. Some damage done by frost. Recent rain cleared off blight.

Benares, 3rd February.—Enough rain for rabi. No damage from frost, and but little from hail. Every prospect of a really good crop, specially wheat, peas, and barley.

Jhansi, 3rd February.—Cloudy weather. No rain. Arhar and gram considerably injured by frost.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY.—FEBRUARY 4TH.

The attendance at the Lotteries on Wednesday evening was below the average, but the few who were there "plunged" to an extent somewhat unusual even in these plunging times. Racing began on Thursday morning with the Amateur Handicap which, being a G. R. race, naturally did not come off till a good half-hour after the hour named. Catarina was unusually late, and it would have served the owner right if the Stewards had started the race without her.

FIRST RACE.—"The Amateur Handicap." Rupees 200. Forced for winners of Ladies Purse, Selling Stakes, and Corinthian Stakes at Rupees 20 for each race. Free to losers. To close and name on February 2nd. Sweepstakes of Rupees 20 for each horse declared to start on February 3rd G. R.—½ a mile.

		st. lbs.		
Major Peile's	b w g Philip	11 7	Mr Irvine.....	1
Mr Hill's	ch w m Catarina	10 3	Owner..........	2
Mr Berne's	g w g Tubberorum..	10 0	Mr Thorpe ...	0

Catarina jumped off with the lead, and by the time she reached the turn led Tubberorum by two lengths, Philip lying a long way behind. If the mare had run round the corner kindly, she would have walked in, but she hung very much, and at one time had got right on to the training course, thus letting up the other two. At the distance Tubberorum was beaten, and Philip led Catarina by a length, but the mare coming again she nearly caught him on the post, and Philip only won the race by a short half-head. So close was the finish that most of the spectators in the stand thought the mare had won.

SECOND RACE.—Turf Club Handicap. Rupees 500. Forced for winners of all first-class races at Rs. 75, for each race. Free to losers. To close and name on Feb. 2nd. Sweepstakes of Rupees 50. For each horse declared to start on Feb. 3rd.—Two miles.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Downall's......	b w g Confusion....	8 3	Enderson	1
Mr Covey's	b w g Timbertop ..	10 0	Tyrrell	2
Mr Pilgrim's	br w m Fenella	8 13	Hackery	3
Mr Downall's......	b w h The Quack ...	8 7	Walsh..........	0

LOTTERY.—200 Tickets .... Rs. 2,000
Timbertop .... „ 730
Fenella .... „ 1,010
Downall's stables .... „ 740

After two false starts, a good one was effected, Timbertop and The Quack, cutting out the work Fenella second a length behind, and Confusion hard held about two lengths behind her. Passing the stand The Quack put on extra steam, and for the next half mile the horses were in Indian file. After a mile had been traversed, Fenella and Confusion began to creep up, and half a mile from home, The Quack, Timbertop, and Fenella were abreast, Confusion still hard held, a length in rear. At the quarter, mile post, however, he began to come, and here The Quack having completed his task, fell back. A pretty race up the straight, but it was Confusion's race, and in spite of the game struggles of Fenella and Timbertop, he came in an easy winner by a neck, Timbertop second half a length in front of Fenella. Enderson rode admirably.

Time—57—1-26—1-55—2-25—2-51—3-44.

THIRD RACE.—The Beaten Handicap. Rupees 500 for all beaten horses. Entrance Rupees 30. To close and name on February 2nd Rupees 50 for each hosre declared to start on February 3rd.—1½ miles.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Noel's	ch w g Fireman	8 7	Walker	1
Mr Downall's	b w g Hanwell	8 10	Enderson	2
Mysore Confederates'	r w g Vedette.........	8 8	Oomer...........	3
H H Maharaja of Vizianagram's ...	b w h Partizan.........	8 5	Williamson ...	0

LOTTERY.—In a Lottery of .... Rs. 2,000
Fireman sold for............ „ 470
Vedette .... „ 460
Hanwell .... „ 730
Partizan .... „ 300

Two false starts (which were, however, caused by the starter being behind his horses when they turned) the four eventually getting away pretty evenly. Fireman made the running, followed by Vedette, Partizan and Hanwell in the order named. The pace for the first ¾ of a mile was very slow, but they quickened up after this; for the next quarter mile Fireman Vedette and Partizan were all close together, Fireman, still holding a slight lead, but at the ½ mile post Partizan shot out and led the other two by a length, Hanwell still a length behind. Partizan however soon came back and at the quarter-mile from home, they were all together again. Partizan now succumbed, and the others came on neck and neck till Fireman who had plenty in hand, came away at the distance, and won rather easily by half a length from Fireman, who in his turn beat Vedette by a length. A fast run race the last half of the way.

Time—31—1-1—1-30—1-57—2-51½.

FOURTH RACE.—The Grand Stand Handicap. Rupees 500. Forced for winners for all first-class races at Rupees 75 for each race. Free to losers. To close and name on February 2nd Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start on February 3rd.—2 miles.

		st. lbs.		
The Mysore Confederates'.........	b a h Chieftain	9 5	Oomer..........	1
Mr Covey's	br a h Marquis.........	9 7	Tyrrell	2
Mr Downall's	g a h Valentine	7 5	Stratford	3
Ali Asker Confederacy'	g a h Mintmaster ..	8 3	Brewty	0

LOTTERY.—200 Tickets .... Rs. 2,000
Valentine .... „ 260
Mintmaster .... „ 110
Marquis .... „ 930
Chieftain .... „ 910

A good deal of valuable time cut to waste by false starts, and when they did get off, Mintmaster and Valentine had far the best of it. Valentine was, however, pulled back, and Marquis raced up to Mintmaster, whom he caught after a quarter of a mile, the pair leading Chieftain by half a length, Valentine two lengths in rear; same order for the next half-mile, after which Valentine gradually closed the gap, and at the half-mile from home he had caught his horses. Mintmaster was now done with, and half way up the straight Valentine made his effort. The pair in front were, however, too good company for him, and he died away 100 yards from home. Chieftain winning very easily from Marquis by a length.

Time—59—1-29—1-58½—2-27—2-57—3-55.

FIFTH RACE.—The Great Eastern Steeple Chase. Rupees 400 forced for winners of all Steeple Chases at Rs. 30 for each chase. Free to losers. To close and name on February 2nd. Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start on February 3rd.—2½ miles.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Hill's...........	bk w g Jorrocks	11 4	Owner	1
Mr Hill's............	g w g Roysterer	10 10	Mr Going....	2
Captain Kenney's...	b w h Warwick	11 0	Mr Irvine.....	3
Mr Moore's...........	b w g Sir Roger......	10 7	Mr Bedford ..	0
Mr Morgan's	b w g Chieftain	12 4	Mr Taafe fell.	0

LOTTERY.—200 Tickets .... Rs. 2,000
Hill's Stable.................... „ 720
Warwick .... „ 430
Chieftain .... „ 120
Sir Roger .... „ 50

Jorrocks jumped off with the lead, making the pace hot over the three first fences. Roysterer who smashed the top bar of the post and rails, coming on second with Chieftain, Warwick third, and Sir Roger last. At the first water, Sir Roger refused, and was not persevered with Roysterer and Chieftain caught Jorrocks, the coming on together over the next hedge, and the water in front of the stand. Here Roysterer rushed to the front, and led the other two over the double by a length, all fencing in good from, Warwick still several lengths in rear. Jorrocks and Roysterer flew the wall together, but Chieftain struck it heavily and coming down gave his rider a very nasty fall. Warwick got over without a mistake, and went on in pursuit of the others, who by this time had a lead of nearly a hundred yards; but the good old horse being quite out of condition, and the pair in front fencing admirably, his efforts were of no avail. Roysterer led Jorrocks by a length and a half over the warter and hurdle on the course, and was then pulled back to the plater who won a pretty chase by half a length, the pair being some ten lengths in front of Warwick, who by the by carried 7lb. overwight. We were glad to observe that Mr. Taafe, who rode Chieftain, though insensible for some minutes, had received no injury beyone a severe shaking. The racing to-day was the best we have had during the meeting, the finishes in all the races being close and exciting.—*Madras Mail.*

POWELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The leading members of the native community of Madras held a meeting in Patcheappah's Hall on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the best manner in which they can commemorate the services of Mr. Powell, the present Director of Public Instruction, who retires from the service in April next after a period of more than thirty years' employment. Among those present we observed the Hon'ble Gajapatti Row, the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar C. S. I; Messrs. C. Runganada Shastry, Moottoosawmy Iyer, P. Chentsul Rao, C. Runga Charloo, V. Kistnama Charry, Dr. S. Jasudasen Pillay, Sadasiva Pillay. P. Runganatha Moodeliar Moottoosawmy Moodeliar, M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo, S. Vijia Ragavoloo Chetty, R. Ragoonatha Row, Mahomed Yusuf Saib, and numerous other graduates of the Madras University. Mr. P. Streenevassa Row, one of the Town Magistrates took the chair and Messrs, V. Ramiengar, B. Lovery, Moottoosawmy Iyer Chentsul Rao, M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Ragoonatha Row, V Kistnama Charry, the Hon'ble Gajapatti Row, Sadasva Pillay and Vijia Ragavooloo Chetty addressed the meeting at some length on Mr. Powell's services in Madras. It was at length resolved: 1st—That a statue be erected in the Presidency College as a moment to Mr. Powell, the "father of Native Education in Madras." 2nd.—That an address, which was proposed and adopted be presented to Mr. Powell at Patcheappah's Hall with all publicity and ceremony. 3rd—that a committee be appointed for raising the required funds at the Presidency and in the mofussil stations. Before the meeting dispersed, we believe, many of the gentlemen present most liberally subscribed towards the object proposed.—*Madras Standard.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

(*Calcutta correspondent of the Times.*)

IF I recur again to the condition of the Native Army I am aware that I run the risk of wearying your readers. I must ask them to bear with me in consideration of the extraordinary importance of the subject, and the not less extraordinary difficulty of attracting attention to it. This last is mainly due to the confusion into which things have fallen since the Mutiny. There have been so many changes and counter-changes, such repeated partial reconstructions, that independent external criticism has been forced into silence in sheer bewilderment, and criticism from the Army itself is not to be had. It is not too much to say that the peace and progressiveness of our Indian Empire are inseparably linked to the loyalty of the Native Army. It exists in our midst, either as the strongest guarantee we can have for the stability of our rule, or as a mine charged with explosive materials that at any moment may shatter all our plans to pieces. It certainly is not the first at the present moment, but it might, easily be made so. I have in my former letters treated of the officers—English and native; I come now to consider the rank and file. The soldiers that compose the present Army are, I believe, finer and more effective than any we have ever had. They have been instructed with far greater care; arms of precision are about to be served out to them, and they are diligently drilled in the knowledge and use of them. Men from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier are the preponderating element in the Native Army, and these territories form, without doubt, the finest recruiting ground in India. A finer soldier than a Sikh, better behaved in time of peace, braver, more faithful, and more enduring in time of war, there is not in any country in the world. But the better the meterials of which the Native Army is composed the more need is there to keep a strict watch over its discipline and loyalty. A brave, well-instructed soldier makes, of course the most formidable mutineer. Now I do not mean to say that there is at this moment any active spirit of disaffection working in the Army. I know nothing about that. The danger is that, should such a spirit spring up anywhere, the Army is so constituted that we could not hinder its spread through its whole extent. There are two ways in which we can construct the Army. We can make each regiment a miniature representation of the different races that people the Empire—one company Punjabees, another Afghans, a third Hindostanees, and so on. This, or, rather something similar to this, was the constitution of the old Sepoy Army, and the consequence was that by constant association all the national and religious angularities of the different races were rubbed away. The Mahomedan adopted Hindoo habits; the Hindoo worshipped at Mahomedan shrines; and both flung themselves as one man into the conflict against the British Government. The difference in religion had ceased to act as a non-conductor from one to the other. The other method is to divide the Army into divisions, recruited from particular nationalities. The experience of the mutiny shows that our safety lies in this. The Punjab regiments, constituting as they did a distinct force having traditions and interests of its own, held true to us when the Sepoy regiments were breaking up in every direction; and similar lines of division enabled us to check the spread of mutiny to Madras and Bombay. Since that time every officer of experience has counselled that this principle be made the basis on which to construct the Native Army. I give the names of a few—Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Lord Sandhurst, General Thesiger (late Adjutant-General of the Army), Brigadier-General Wright (late Deputy-Adjutant-General), and Colonel Chesney, the author of "Indian Polity," in which work, I ought to say, the advantages of this principle are drawn out and commented on at length. Yet in the face of this wonderful consensus of opinion—I can remember no single problem in Indian politics where a like unanimity is to be found—the Army is recruited on the principle that prevailed in the old Sepoy Army, and which broke down with such disastrous results in 1857. The endeavour is to make each regiment in the Bengal Army a microcosm of the whole Presidency, and the consequence is that we can never even guess how far disaffection spreads. This was the case when the Kooka insurrection broke out some years ago. As it turned out, this was only an isolated outburst, attended with no ulterior consequences. But there was at that time a very uneasy spirit prevalent in the Punjab. The people, it was known, were dissatisfied at the neglect with which their services in the mutiny had been treated, and for a time the Government of India was seriously alarmed. Perhaps, for all they knew, the Army might be tainted with a similar fanaticism; and, as in almost every regiment on the Bengal side there were some Sikhs, they could not judge when the next explosion would occur, or to what extent other creeds and castes might have made common cause with them. The advantages of the other methods of organization are thus set forth by Lord Sandhurst. He writes:—

"As the Supreme Government found it necessary to divide the immensely swollen Presidency of Bengal into three Governments to insure the reality and limitation of local authority, so I believe it to be necessary to divide the Bengal army into three *corps d'armee* for the maintenance of discipline and of personal command. Had the army of Bengal been so divided before 1857, it admits of a doubt whether the mutiny of one portion of it would have entailed the spread of disorder throughout other corps. Our experience of the manner in which it was possible to hold the Madras and Bombay armies together in spite of the example and propaganda to which they were exposed seems to show that safety would have been found in that division of commands and *corps d'armees* which has now been recommended."

The fact is that the motive to loyalty and good faith arises as a national consequence from the constitution of a provincial *corps d'armees.* Such a force, officered and composed of men whose families are engaged in the production of wealth, either as agriculturists or traders in the towns and country around them and who must be the first and heaviest sufferers in case the Army declared war against Government, has the strongest of all iducements to remain at peace, because it is virtually their own interest and fortunes that are placed in jeopardy by the anarchy of a mutiny. Moreover, every provincial army would act as a counterpoise to every other. Say the Punjab force mutinied; it would not plunder its own towns and villages. It would attempt that work in some neighbouring province. But there the troops, however litte they cared for Government, would not allow their own relatives and friends to be killed while they stood passively by or made common cause with the killers.

Let me now sum up what I have been saying in this and my three preceding letters The present Native Army in Bengal is composed of admirable materials, but from lack of proper organization it is sinking into a state of inefficiency. There is absolutely no doubt about this. I have talked with officers of every degree of age and experience: the remedies they proposed to apply of course differed, but I never met one who was not completely convinced that the army as it exists at present stands in need of thorough reconstruction. And it must be remembered that on such a question as this special weight attaches to the conviction of men in personal contact with native troops as regimental officers. The decay of efficiency in an army is like the progress of some insidious disease in the human frame. The sufferer can trace its growth by indications by which he alone is capable to see and feel. Happily, in the present instance the remedies are all at hand and easily applicable. It is necessary to restore to the English officers the confidence of security and the encouragement of hope, without which it is idle to suppose you will get zealous and efficient servants of the State. It is necessary to improve the quality of the native officers, and the only conceivable method of accomplishing this is to attract into the army the gentry of India. There is no other class that possesses both the military spirit and the means of educating itself, but so long as we insist that all promotion must originate from the ranks we do by our own act exclude it from the army. Lastly, we must give up the system of recruiting which broke down in 1857, and adopt the principle of Provincial Armies, which has been repeatedly urged upon the Government by so many eminent authorities.

I cannot refrain from fortifying all that I have said by extracts from the letters written by Sir Henry Lawrence. Sir Henry was one of the few eminent Indian officials—at least in modern days—who have had sufficient breadth of view and imaginative sympathy to be able to look at our rule as it strikes a native. This was the cause of his quarrels with Lord Dalhousie. Lord Dalhousie was an imperious hard-headed man with enormous powers of work but utterly incapable of understanding the sensitive mental organization of the Oriental or the important part which the imagination plays in his scheme of life. Sir Henry Lawrence understood this as hardly any Indian statesman has done except Sir James Outram, Elphinstone, Munro, and Malcolm, and his whole official life may be said to have been one passionate endeavour to get some scope and breathing space for Indian ability and Indian ambition to exert and develop itself in. The following are the extracts I have referred to—the italics are my own. In 1853 Sir Henry writes to Lord Hardinge as follows:—

The Native Army wants reform even more than the Native Civil Branch. *Is it not too much to expect from human nature that men should, under all circumstances, be faithful in an army. . . . wherein the highest attainable rank is that of a subahdar major or resaldar?* No doubt the service is an excellent one for ninety-nine men out of every hundred, but we sadly want an outlet for the *one* bolder and more ambitious spirit which *must* exist in every hundred; and for want of this legitimate outlet we may some day meet with a great catastrophe, or be content to go on with a system that does not get out of a native army half what might be got. *I cannot perceive the danger of making subahdars and jemadars of irregular corps captains and lieutenants. They virtually are such, but without the pay. . . .* Let the Army be officered, (regimentally) by three or by one European officer, *so as to give openings for adjutant or second in command, or even of commander occasionally to natives.* Such a scheme may appear over-liberal, because we have hitherto gone on a different system; but how we have gone on, and how nearly we have more then once been extinguished, your Lordship knows."

Again he writes to Lord Canning in 1857:—

"We measure too much by English rules, and expect, contrary to experience, that the energetic and aspiring among immense military masses should like our dead level and our arrogation to ourselves, *even when we are notorious imbeciles,* of all authority and all emolument. . . . Unless we treat natives, and especially *native soldiers, as having much the same feelings, the same ambition the same perception of ability and imbecility as ourselves we shall never be safe.*

These wise and weighty words were written 20 years ago. The truth of them is obvious, but they have borne no fruit. We are jogging along contentedly in the ancient ruts, and not even the warnings of 1857, delivered one would think with sufficient emphasis, have availed to startle us out of our optimism, which is not more unjust to the people we rule than detrimental to ourselves.

THE DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

(*Daily Telegraph's Berlin Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, JANUARY 11.

Prince Bismarck is a great political genius, and Field Marshal von Moltke is a great military genius; but the happiness of a people and prosperity of a country are not altogether to be achieved by triumphs of policy and glories of war. This is rather unfortunate for Germany; for, except in the two above indicated departments of foreign affairs and fighting, the management of her business has got into incompetent hands. The mark currency has turned out a *fiasco*; the new bank laws are so framed that, if they be passed, they will prove a misfortune to home trade and commerce instead of an advantage or facility; the war indemnity has vanished as utterly as though it had never existed—more than half of it has gone clean out of this country and back to France already, and the rest has been spent upon the offensive and defensive military forces, much of it having been disposed of in commencing works which must be carried out at the national expense and will imperatively call for increased taxation. The German finances are in a languishing condition, and business all over the Empire—but especially throughout its northern half—is so slack, depressed, and, it may almost be said, hopeless, that there seems to be no prospect of an improvement coming to pass for many years hence. Through the gold standard being fixed too high, the new currency flows out of Germany, chiefly into France, as fast as it is issued from the mints. The French make a profit of from six to seven cents. on each adler or 20-mark piece, and the authorities are at their wits' end for a means of keeping the coin in the country. Up to the present moment they have hit upon no expedient more ingenious than that of bottling up the coined gold, and, by this simple manner keeping it from getting into circulation. Not only did Excellency Campbausen (whose days as Minister, I fancy, are numbered) commit the extraordinary error of issuing his new currency upon too high a gold standard, but he began the whole work of currency-transformation at the wrong end. Having a house to build, he set up the chimney-pots before he had laid the foundations. The ineffable logic of Prussian Bureaucracy has compelled him to follow out this topsy-turvey sort of architecture until he has got himself into difficulties, and plunged the population of Germany into a swamp of dilemmas. From the 1st of January the mark coinage has been imposed upon the country in the gravest and most absolute manner. Everybody is obliged to transact his business in marks, make out his bills in marks, pay and receive in marks—and there are no marks extent, at least none to speak of. Foreign diplomatists and other aliens living here, who derive their means of sustenance from abroad, have all, at the beginning of the year, received notifications from their respective Berlin bankers to the effect that they must, for the future make out their drafts in marks and pfennige. Some of them have done so, and requested that the amounts drawn for should be paid to them in marks and pfennige. The bankers reply. "We regret much, it does us monstrous ill; but Excellency will excuse. We have no marks and pfennige!" This state of things would be amusing were it not amazingly inconvenient. The German people has been put to a vast deal of trouble to change its whole system of keeping accounts; all its old gold coinage, and a good deal of its silver currency, has disappeared like fairy money, and nothing has been given to supply its place; the whole retail trade of the Empire has to be carried on, as it were, on a double system, involving complicated and embarrassing brain performances to both buyer and seller, for things are bought under one currency and paid for in another. All this worry—and tremendous loss to the national Exchequer besides—might have been avoided if the Prussian Ministry of Finance had understood the nature of the enterprise confided to it, and had commenced its currency reforms by dealing with "small change" intead of with gold. That would have been a far less dashing and impressive proceeding than starting a full-grown gold currency, meant to measure itself on equal terms with respectable old coinages like the British sovereign and French louis d'or; but it would have been a far more sensible one, and might have led to the gradual achievement of results which may be said to have been adjourned indefinitely by the method adopted. You know, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread"—which is really a little hard upon Prince Bismarck so far as the exemplification in question of that axiom is concerned. Not that, in permitting myself to speak of Prince Bismarck metaphorically as an angel, I for a moment mean to convey the impression that he "fears to tread" in any direction or upon any *terrain.* But he cannot be expected to know everything, and must, however much against his will, trust other persons to handle matters with which he has not had the time or opportunity to make himself acquainted. He was surely justified in expecting that his Minister of Finance, who has been so successful in saving, should understand how to invest, and exhibit the same proficiency in the currency question that he has so often displayed in framing Budgets. Alas! if the Reichskanzler has expected this, he has been, like the vivacious hero of the American national song, "disappointed." Mr. Camphausen has had his own way—as all Prussian Ministers have in their own departments—for the last three years, and he has done an amount of harm to German industry and trade that it will take years of highly improbable good luck to repair.

Apart from the immediate evils thus brought about, the huge army sits on the breast of the German nation like a neightmare in uniform. It is not the mere cost in money only, although that is appalling in a country of modest means and thrifty budgets, nor even altogather the waste of productive force, a far more serious infliction than the £16,000,000 annually voted for Army Estimates. But it is the uncertainty, timidity, the chronic nervousness superinduced to the paralysing of industrial and commercial enterprise by the dread inference obviously derivable from the fact that the necessity of keeping up these enormous armaments is recognised alike by Government and people. The inference—that the future of Germany is threatened by all the horrors of war, with which she has already been tortured thrice within the last ten years—lies at the bottom of all the disasters recently suffered by the home trade of the Fatherland, and of the sullen irritation with which Germany sees herself growing daily poorer and poorer, whilst her vanquished foe, despite all her domestic troubles, waxes richer and richer. Political financiers, who know what they are talking about to a degree that cannot be expected from financiers *ex officio,* assure me that Germany is worse off by at least £100,000 000 than she was at the commencement of the year 1872, and that France, within the same time, has put at least £80,000,000 of that amount into her pocket. I do not pretend to explain how this astounding transfer has been effected, for financial transactions have always been impenetrable mysteries to me; but I have no doubt that there are plenty of the initiated in London and Paris as well as here, who are prefectly well able to bear out and prove the assertion which I merely reproduce, and which so profoundly astonished me when I first heard it pronounced.

The draft of the Government Bill regulating marriages and "Personenstand" has brought into public notice some curious details of the existing statutes, proposed to be repealed. With respect to the article "Parents' Consent to Marriages" alone, there are no less than eleven codes of law in force in Germany at the present moment. One of these prescribes parental consent up to the respective ages, in the persons wanting to marry, of 18 in sons and 15 in daughters; another respectively 25 and 22; another 30 and 25. According to Fulda law it is only requisite in the cases of students and Protestants. In one code the father alone is empowered to authorise the marriage; in another father and mother together; in another the grandfather and grandmother! The new law proposes to render consent of immediate parents obligatory so long as the son has not attained his thirtieth and the daughter her twenty-fourth year. Surely this is keeping up patriarchal privileges in a somewhat antiquated and tyrannical manner. That a man of nine-and-twenty and a woman of three-and-twenty should be legally disabled from contracting the bond of marriage against their parents' consent smacks of the Middle Ages rather than of the nineteenth century.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
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LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.
Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | PENANG. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. | MANILLA. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice.............. 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 „ „
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. ber annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.
TERMS—MODERATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
WITH BOMBAY ENGAGEMENTS,
BayArab Galloway......... "The Cherub" .... Plater.
Grey Arab Horse .... "Guiding Star" .... } Maidens.
Chesnut Arab Pony......... "Spirit of Air" .... }
ALSO,
A Chronograph, nearly new.
Apply to Major "G.,"
Sholapore.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE,
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.
Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, | Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
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THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.
AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.
A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.
SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.
POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.
80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.
The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.
INDIAN BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."
For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for Assurance.	No. of Policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income.	Declined.
Calcutta	36,66,200	395	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras..........	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,826	1,35,000
Bombay	12,(8,500	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,500
	63,74,700	687	45,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,000

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.
Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.
WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30
YEARLY PREMIUMS.
These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims.
They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	9	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852.................................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.................................£300,690
Do. 1872.................................£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	31 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,552 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
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A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
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A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.
Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
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PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.
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